The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Celebration in the City.

The O. U. A.'s at the Academy of Music—Military Parade—Oration by Hon. Erastus Brooks—Young Democrats' Ball, &c.

The 126th anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON was duly honored in this City and vicinity yesterday. The elements did not by any means favor a military display, for although the sun looked down and smiled the streets looked up and wept, and one enjoyed the overhead much better than the under-foot aspect of affairs. In a word, the air was balmy, but the walking was decidedly bad. Yet the sound of the drum and trumpet was heard frequently in the streets during the day. Companies of soldiers waded ankle-deep in "slush" up Broadway and down Broadway, and through the other streets as well, and no one felt like according them anything less than the meed of praise for the part which they took in celebrating the day. The City certainly never presented a gayer appearance than it did yesterday. Flags were hoisted on the flagstaffs of the City Hall and of all the public buildings and hotels. The flags of the shipping,—ensigns of every hue and nationality,—were flying; so were sleighs along Broadway, merrily-freighted. The ringing and jingling of bells and laughter added not a little to the general appearance of animation.

At 12 o'clock the Veteran Corps of Artillery, Capt. RAYNOR, fired a national salute from the Battery, and afterward, accompanied by a company of Continentals, marched up Broadway. The Veterans of 1812 paraded during the day, paid the honors of a "Present Arms" to the various newspaper offices in passing, and, a little after 1 o'clock, partook of some sandwiches, provided in the Governor's Room, City Hall, by Councilman VAN TINE, at his own expense. Mayor TIEMANN was present at the feasting, and, in response to Colonel RAYMOND, who proposed his health, said he was happy to see the Veterans of 1812 at the Hall; they should always be welcome while he presided there.

The Mayor, and Councilman VAN TINE, and the Board of Aldermen, and the Veterans, received severally three cheers, and speeches were made by the officers, after which the corps marched down to the front of the City Hall, drew up in line, and were dismissed.

The 8th Regiment, Colonel LYONS, was reviewed by Mayor TIEMANN in front of the City Hall, at 2 o'clock. The troop of cavalry, Captain VARIAN, attached to this regiment, was dismounted. The regiment did not turn out in large force.

The 71st Regiment, Colonel VOSBURGH, also was reviewed in front of the City Hall, and then marched up Broadway. Their ranks were not full, but they looked well and marched well. Dodworth's Band accompanied them. A large crowd, which assembled in the Park early in the day, witnessed the evolutions of the military; but the largest crowd gathered in the vicinity of the equestrian statue of WASHINGTON in Union-square. Most of the military companies passed around the statue, and so did the various Chapters of the Order of United Americans, wending their way to the Academy of Music, where they honored the day by listening to an oration. During the intervals which occurred between the passing off of the several companies, the boys in the crowd amused themselves and demonstrated their reverence for the Father of his Country by snowballing his effigy and each other. The appearance of the statuesque charger was soon very much altered, and the rider was decorated with more white rosettes than became him. One party of snowballers stationed themselves on a pile of Russ paving-stones, which flanks Union Park on the east, and another party stood under the statue. Between them every stage or other vehicle passing up or down was compelled to pass, and the drivers were compelled to run the gauntlet of a hundred snowballs, to their own serious annoyance and the great delectation of the urchins who pelted them. The sport did not last long. Some envious Policemen, arriving on the ground, dislodged the party which was entrenched on the granite blocks, and after that snowballs were not thrown, except when the Policemen's heads were turned in another direction than that whence the missiles came. The day was a holiday at all the Public Schools in this City and Brooklyn, and probably the numbers of the snowballers was not a bit the smaller on this account.

THE O. U. A. AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing by the Order of United Americans and their friends at 2 o'clock P. M., at which hour the exercises announced to take place then commenced. A large proportion of the assemblage was of the gentler sex, but the bonnets and shawls were the only decorations of the Academy. There were no wreaths of flowers, no festooned banners, no flags, except those of the military (the "Continentalers," Capt. DARRAH,) and of the Order. On the stage, behind the officers of the Society and invited guests who occupied a large portion of it, arms were stacked and the stars and stripes were visible. At the left hand of the stage a man with a Hibernian expression of countenance, but wearing the "red, white and blue" badge of the Order, upheld with considerable difficulty during the whole performance, an American flag, the staff of which he supported upon his knee. The reason stated why there were no decorations was, that they would not have time to remove them before the hour for the operatic performances in the evening. [Would the evening's performances have been seriously interfered with by the presence of American banners on the evening of WASHINGTON's birthday?] The parquette was filled by the members of the Order and the military. The banner of Washington Chapter No. 2, O. U. A., on which was painted a portrait of WASHINGTON, was placed on the stage. WALLACK's band occupied the orchestra. A little after 2 o'clock the stage was occupied by the clergy, the orator of the day, invited guests, officers, past-officers, and members of the Arch-Chancery of the United States, and the Chancery of this and other States, and members of the Harmonic Society, who had volunteered their services for the occasion.

The band played a National overture, and the Chancellor, CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE, Chairman of the Convention of Delegates, who presided, came forward and delivered a brief address. Thousands were assembled, he said, in all parts of the Union for the purpose which had brought them together—to celebrate the 126th anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country. Why should they not thus assemble? For eight years WASHINGTON administered the Government of the country. His services were worthy of commemoration; his Farewell Address was worth more to this country than the gold-mines of California. If this assemblage served to remind Americans of the services which he performed, it would not be in vain. The speaker apologised for the absence of decorations in the Hall, and stated the cause.

Rev. J. W. B. WOOD, A. G. C., then offered prayer. The Harmonic Society sung a chorus and then

Chancellor SAMUEL HALL came forward. He said it was not known when the Academy was engaged for the purpose of this meeting that there would be opera there in the evening. They were somewhat restricted for time, and he would not read the letters from invited guests. He, however, announced the names of the distinguished persons from whom letters had been received: Hon. Messrs. N. Sargent, James O. Putnam, C. Broughton, Horace Maynard, R. C. Winthrop, W. H. Gunn, Samuel D. Wingate, J. B. Varnum, H. G. Gardner, H. Winter Davis, A. B. Edy, and others. Each, as it was announced, received its quantum of applause. The following were read:

FROM HON. WASHINGTON IRVING.

MESSRS. SAMUEL HALL, N. B. MOUNTFORT, BENJ. E. HANCOCK, GEORGE H. RAYMOND, and WM. H. COVINGTON, Committee, &c.:

SUNNY SIDE, Feb. 9, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging invitation to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, by the Order of United Americans of this State, but am prevented from accepting it by a previous engagement, for the day, in that country.

FROM HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

BOSTON, Jan. 29, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have this day received your circular invitation to attend the celebration of the approaching anniversary of the Birthday of WASHINGTON, by the Order of United Americans of the State of New York. A previous arrangement will put it out of my power to be with you on an occasion of so much interest to the patriotic citizens, in whatever part or of whatever party in the country.

The Band played WASHINGTON's march, and Miss HATTIE ANDEM sang a solo, "Greeting to America,"

"I greet with a full heart the land of the West,
Whose banner of stars o'er a world is unrolled."

She was encored.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, the orator of the day, was then introduced, amid loud applause. "WASHINGTON, American Citizenship and the Progress of American Civilization" was his theme; it had been so ably descanted upon by a distinguished orator and gifted divine recently, that he felt his task to be a difficult one indeed. The orator spoke of the physical, intellectual and moral advancement of this country. Here was a continent embracing an extent of nine thousand miles in length, forming the largest continued body of land in the world, with a breadth of three thousand two hundred and fifty miles, and a surface extent estimated by some at fifteen or seventeen thousand square miles. What was to be the destiny of this vast territory? We had grown rapidly from thirteen Colonies to our present size. "Make haste slowly," as the Roman Fabius and the American WASHINGTON did was a wise maxim for nations as well as men. The speaker dwelt upon the principles of the American Party. He did not envy the man to whom all lands, all persons, all associations were the same. Let our adopted citizens lay aside, not the old memories of Fatherland, but those distinctive badges which make them a race or people by themselves. They should not be mustered in distinctive battalions on our national holidays, as German regiments, or Irish regiments, but they should appear as American soldiers. They should forget, upon the surface at least, that they were foreigners here. The Sabbath in our country, for example—said Mr. BROOKS—is an institution. Be it our whim, caprice, fancy, education, or even our fanaticism, or be it a high moral sentiment, we desire to see the day respected—not in a pharisaical or sanctimonious spirit, but as an occasion recognized by law, and from the foundation of the Government held sacred by the people. If an American visits Europe, he obeys the laws and follows the customs of the country, however objectionable they may seem. If his inclinations lead him to the Vatican, the Palace, the Senate Chamber, or the Opera—even to the dress he wears—he is expected to conform to all written or understood regulations of the people around him. If he expatriates himself and takes up his residence in a foreign land, he is all the more required not to do violence to the opinions of those with whom he has cast his lot. "Among the Romans do as the Romans do," is a trite maxim not undeserving consideration; and he who cannot submit himself to the moral restraints of the country of which he is a citizen, or seeks to become a citizen—and even to all its mere formal regulations—should take himself out of that country as speedily as possible.

In the true progress of American civilization, justice and intelligence must ever go hand in hand. Nations cannot escape the responsibilities resting upon those in whose hands are placed responsibility and power. The professions of agriculture and commerce, of the arts of trade with religious principle and independent feeling at their base, led to the settlement of America. It was settled in tears and sorrow, but the discipline of adversity had been beneficial to us. WASHINGTON grew up in the school of adversity. His bright example we should study to imitate.

BALL OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

The City Assembly Rooms, last night, were the scene of festivities in honor of the day. The Young Democracy and their lady friends danced to the memory of the patriot. The building was decorated for the occasion, and the scene within was a brilliant one. The crowd was great. The dancing, which commenced soon after 9, was kept up till a late hour, and many a young Democrat has a very violent headache this morning. HARVEY B. DODWORTH, with a full orchestra, furnished the music.

THE CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

The anniversary was honored in Brooklyn yesterday by a parade of the 14th regiment, N. Y. S. M., Colonel JESSE M. SMITH, and by the display of the National, State and city flags on the City Hall and other buildings. The Union Ferry Company's boats and all of the boats plying on the East River, as well as the shipping at the wharves, had the national flags and streamers run up to every available point. The usual salute was fired at the Navy Yard, and the proceedings of the day wound up with a grand military, fancy dress and civic ball in Musical Hall, where also Ex-Captain E. STEVENS of the American Guard, delivered an address.

The 14th regiment was reviewed by Mayor POWELL and members of the Common Council at 10½ o'clock, A. M., in front of the City Hall. The military subsequently marched through some of the principal streets and were dismissed at 12 M. The celebration in Brooklyn was not any more spirited than it should be.

THE DAY IN NEW-JERSEY.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth was not marked by any general celebration in Hudson County yesterday. The Jersey City and Hoboken ferry-boats noticed the occasion by displaying their flags, and several of the military Companies were out for parade. The Jersey City Continentals marched through the streets in the morning, and gave a ball at the Hudson House in the evening, which was numerously attended and greatly enjoyed. The Washington Greys, of Bergen, Capitola Sprea, and the Highwood Guard, of Hoboken, Captain McGEE, were also out for parade. The latter Company visited Jersey City, where they were received by Colonel GREGORY.

LECTURE OF MR. REMBRANDT PEALE ON THE PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON.

Last night, at the lecture-room of the Historical Society, Mr. REMBRANDT PEALE, one of the very few surviving friends of WASHINGTON, born in 1778, and the only surviving artist who painted his portrait from the life, delivered a lecture on *The Portraits of Washington*. The audience was large, and comprised many distinguished persons. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH introduced Mr. PEALE, a truly venerable man, seventy-nine years of age yesterday, but green with more youth and activity than much younger men can boast of. He said, in commencing his discourse, that CHATEAUBRIAND had well said there was a virtue in the looks of a great man. And so cities might be founded bearing the name of WASHINGTON,—columns might be erected, and his memory be cherished in the bosoms of a grateful people, but there would, nevertheless, be something wanting. The rising generation, and all after generations, would wish to know his peculiar look.

The first portrait of WASHINGTON, said the lecturer, was painted in 1772, by my father, who also painted five other portraits at other periods, terminating with 1795. The lecturer, who knew WASHINGTON well, described him as a man six feet and one inch in height, 220 pounds in weight, of a florid complexion, with deep blue eyes, dark brown hair, a short neck, broad shoulders, sinewy limbs, and, in deportment, a gentleman and a soldier.

The portraits of WASHINGTON by HOUDON, CERACHI, PINE, TRUMBULL, WESTMULLER, STUART and CHARLES W. PEALE were successively criticized; and the portrait made by the lecturer himself, in 1795, was the subject of some interesting personal anecdotes, which elicited long applause from the audience. Nine portraits of WASHINGTON, copies from celebrated paintings by the above mentioned artists, were exhibited, and at the close of the lecture Mr. FOLSOM, Ex-Minister from the Hague, proposed, and Judge EDMONDS seconded, a motion that it should be repeated. Wednesday next was chosen for the occasion.

Washington's Birthday Elsewhere.

ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN RICHMOND—INAUGURATION OF CRAWFORD'S STATUE.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Feb. 22.

The celebration of the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday was a grand affair. The procession moved at 10 o'clock, and notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, made a magnificent display. Governor WISE, in the name of Virginia, welcomed the visitors. J. R. THOMPSON delivered an ode, and Senator HUNTER the oration.

Mr. HUNTER's speech was eloquent, and was well received. The statue was saluted by the artillery and the cheers of the multitude. Hon. PERRET G. SCOTT made an eloquent address.

The Masonic ceremonies were highly interesting and impressive.

General SCOTT reviewed the troops.

To-night there is a general illumination, and the city looks as if in a blaze of light.

No accident occurred.

There were probably 15,000 persons present. The programme was fully carried out, and everything was perfectly successful.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

A number of military companies paraded the streets to-day, notwithstanding the slush, in honor of the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday, and flags were displayed from the shipping and public buildings.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday was observed here to-day by reading his farewell address, by a military display in the streets, and by numerous social gatherings in the evening.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 22.

WASHINGTON's birthday, was celebrated with much spirit here. The Seventy-sixth and Twenty-fifth Regiments, Cols. HARCOURT and BENTLEY, were out in full force. An address was delivered by Col. WM. A. JACKSON. The celebration closes to-night with the elegant annual levee of the Burgesses Corps.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON was celebrated here to-day by the parade of the military, and an imposing procession. The butchers turned out in large numbers. The stores were generally closed, and everything wore the appearance of a holiday.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Masons here celebrated the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday in an appropriate manner.

Hon. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of South Carolina, lectured here this evening.

THE ANNIVERSARY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 22.

The weather here to-day is extremely unpleasant, and in consequence the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday was only tolerably celebrated. The Banks in the city did not open their doors.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulties Between Messrs. Clay and Cullom, Rhind and Boutwell, and Bell and Williams.

The U. S. Ship Germantown at Bombay—Flourishing Condition of American Trade, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

It is quite impossible to ascertain with any certainty the present position of the difficulty between Messrs. CULLOM and CLAY. All efforts to ascertain their whereabouts have failed. Their mutual friends, including Senator CRITTENDEN, were engaged up to noon to-day in fruitless efforts to effect a reconciliation. The apparently most probable rumor to-night is that they left the city this afternoon with a view to a meeting to-morrow morning. Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, is understood to act as CLAY's friend, and ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, as CULLOM's. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

The Navy Department this morning received advices from Commander PAGE, of the ship *Germantown*, dated Bombay, Jan. 9. He learned from the American Consul, Dr. ELY, that our commercial affairs were in a happy condition in all respects. The latter expressed himself much satisfied at the appearance of one of our national vessels there. After an interval of fifteen years, Commander PAGE says that our trade was large, and that fifteen ships were loading and discharging at Bombay. He had been visited by the senior Captain of the Imaum of Muscat's Navy, who was superintending the building of a frigate for his Government. The revolt in India was nearly at an end, and Commander PAGE believed that the fighting was nearly over; but, nevertheless, that England would be compelled to keep a large force there. She had now about 60,000 troops in different parts of the country. He had visited the authorities of Bombay and met with every national and personal courtesy.

Senator DAVIS is still confined to his house by a serious illness. His symptoms are a little improved this morning.

Senator SEWARD is among those who are expected to speak at an early day on the Kansas question which it is supposed will be taken up on Wednesday or Thursday.

This afternoon Ex-Lieutenant RHIND and his friend Capt. CORRIE of South Carolina, were held to bail in the sum of $2,500 each, for their appearance before the Criminal Court for challenging and posting Com. BOUTWELL, at whose instance the arrest was made.

The efforts to reconcile the difficulty between Hon. JAMES B. CLAY and Mr. CULLOM have proved abortive. They left Washington this afternoon at 5 o'clock, accompanied by their respective friends, for, it is said, a place about thirty miles distant. The probability is that they will fight to-morrow morning. Much excitement exists throughout the city regarding the affair.

A fistical altercation occurred yesterday morning in a barber's shop—underneath WILLARD's Hotel—between Lieut. BELL, of the cavalry, and Lieut. WILLIAMS, of the dragoons, which may result in a duel—a challenge having passed between them.

The American Party of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument Society, having more than six months ago retired from all further connection therewith, at the meeting of the subscribers, to-day, a new Board of opposite politics was elected to serve one year, or until the next triennial election, as provided by the Constitution. The voting was all one way.

Prospects of the Kansas Bill—Sentiment of Members.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21, 1858.

There is an unexpected, and it may be insurmountable, difficulty to the speedy execution of the programme of Senator GREEN and the Lecomptonites. It was their intention, and is still, so far as I can learn, to pass the Lecompton Constitution through the Senate without the least delay, and then, that it shall be as hurriedly rushed through the House. Unfortunately for them, however, *there exists the widest difference of construction amongst the Lecomptonites in respect to the power of the people of Kansas to alter and amend their frame of State Government prior to 1864, the time which it prescribes.* Some Northern Democrats, who have gone with them thus far, refuse to go one step further, unless the people there are empowered by law, in a manner admitting no contrariety of opinion, to throw off the incubus of a hateful Constitution, which nobody pretends to support, as embodying the "consent of the governed." The ultra Southern men, the followers of the Richmond *South*, the New-Orleans *Delta*, and the Charleston *Mercury*—who, at the beginning of Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration, reviled him in every way, imputing the most improper motives to his public acts—now that they see a chance of securing Kansas as a Slave State, advocate his Kansas policy, and refuse to make the slightest concession to the other side, each moment fearful that the prize will slip away from their grasp. CALHOUN, only a few days ago their idol, to whom they offered up all praise, is, by his recent letter, consigned by them to everlasting infamy; they hate him for evincing a willingness to correct the fraudulent returns from Delaware Crossing when the fraud had been made as clear as day to everybody. One wing of the Lecomptonites then insist upon a declaration in the law against the 1864 provision, while the other wing as strenuously resist it. To heal this division in the ranks at this critical moment was the moving cause for the call of a Democratic caucus which was postponed, and when it assembled at last, gave by its debate no hope of a compromise on this point. It was again called for on Wednesday last, but no ground having been gained toward the object sought, it was postponed to the call of the chairman.

There is an *overwhelming majority*, when the question comes squarely before the House, who will vote in a provision *empowering the people of Kansas to change their Constitution whenever they please to do so*, and when this shall be done, and the question will recur on Lecompton, as amended, there will be arrayed against its passage a large number of Southern members. Under the circumstances, no Southern member can refuse to vote for such a provision, least of all can they when their constituents understand the position assumed by TOOMBS, of Georgia, and others in the House as well as in the Senate. If Lecompton, say they undisguisedly, be the Constitution under which Kansas shall be admitted as a State into the Union, then slave institutions for the next six years are implanted there, to grow and fasten themselves upon all matters of domestic policy, regardless and unaffected by the popular voice. They are there by supreme law, and to touch them is to inaugurate revolution and aggression upon the South, against which Southern States will do more than clamor.

It is rumored that one or two Louisiana members have joined the anti-Lecompton ranks.

Washington is addicted with the dueling fever. This disease has broken out with great virulence in this city at various periods of the Government. The last attack occurred immediately after the Mexican war was closed. Since then, the social relations of personal hostility, causing the ready staking of life against life upon political differences. Never before, however, has there been more bitterness and ill-feeling than that now entertained on all hands. The town is kept on tip-toe with rumors that Mr. A and Mr. B had some words, and have gone to Virginia, where RANDOLPH and CLAY went and fought, to adjust their differences *a la code d'honneur*, or that Mr. C and Mr. D have taken rail to JOHN C. RIVAS' farm to have it out on the Bladensburg dueling ground, where CILLEY and MASON and others fell. In truth, society begins to grow uncomfortably Tipperaryish.

The Clay and Cullom Affair.

From the Tribune.

Various versions are given of the collision between Hon. JAMES B. CLAY and Gen. CULLOM yesterday, but following out the facts with a view to impartiality, I find this to be the more probable story:

CULLOM entered the bar-room of Brown's Hotel, where CLAY, HAWKINS and MASON were standing. He proposed an old fashioned Kentucky drink, in which all the parties participated. Subsequently he commenced conversation with CLAY, stating how he had removed from Kentucky to near the Hermitage, in Tennessee, where he bearded the lion in his den. He spoke of his long devotion to and admiration for his father.

Mr. CLAY answered by saying that Gen. LESLIE COOMBS had once as Chickasaw Ambassador also bearded the lion in his den.

This expression, which some bystanders supposed jocular, was regarded as an offensive report by CULLOM, who asked if he meant to insult him. CLAY disclaimed such intention.

The interrogatory was repeated, with the same reply, but was accompanied with the menacing use of CULLOM's finger, when CLAY said that he was not accustomed to be addressed in such a threatening manner or words to that effect.

CULLOM became more excited under the conviction of an intended insult to him, and denounced CLAY as "the apostate son of a noble sire."

CLAY said that his physical condition was such as would prevent him from answering with a blow, but he could not resist proclaiming CULLOM "a d——d scoundrel," whereupon CULLOM drew back to strike.

The force of the blow was partially arrested by the spectators, but still reached CLAY's nose and caused it to bleed. The two were then separated and withdrew.

It is proper to say that CULLOM's friends represent that he understood some obnoxious reference to have been made by CLAY to the Investigating Committee, in connection with other remarks, before striking.

The Affair of Com. Boutwell and Ex-Lieutenant Rhind.

From the Washington States.

Considerable excitement was yesterday created in the vicinity of the Navy Department, when the following placard was found attached to a tree near the front entrance:

To all whom it may concern, especially to all men of the Navy: Having called upon Commander E. B. BOUTWELL, of the Navy, for redress or satisfaction for certain remarks contained in a pamphlet printed by him, and he having failed or declined to give the satisfaction demanded, I do hereby pronounce and proclaim him to be a coward and a liar. A. C. RHIND.

Executed fully: W. C. CORRIE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

It appears that Mr. RHIND and Commander BOUTWELL had a difficulty when serving together on board the *John Adams* some four or five years since. Mr. RHIND's case came up before the Third Naval Court of Inquiry during the last Summer; and in the report of the proceedings which he published, he reflected rather severely upon the conduct of Commander BOUTWELL. When the latter officer returned from the Pacific, two or three months since, he published a reply to the charges made by Mr. RHIND. This pamphlet was, however, for some reason, suppressed, and it was not until a few days since that Mr. RHIND happened to get access to a copy. He immediately wrote to Commander BOUTWELL, demanding that he should retract everything that he had published.

This Commander B. refused to do, and on Thursday night he received from Mr. RHIND a note, demanding the "satisfaction of a gentleman," and requesting him to name the "time and place." He declined meeting Mr. RHIND. The latter gentleman accordingly dispatched a messenger, stating that at noon, on the following day, (yesterday,) he would post Commander B. in front of the Navy Department, as a "coward and liar," and that he would remain forty minutes to defend it. This Mr. RHIND did yesterday, in the form of a placard, which we have copied; but the only foe he found to meet him was the wintry storm, which pelted him mercilessly as he stalked to and fro in front of the placard.

We also learn that Mr. RHIND was arrested by the United States Marshal at an early hour last evening, and bound over to keep the peace. Bail was promptly given. The affair has created considerable stir among the naval officers now in the city.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22.

No. 56.—Isaac M. Fisher *vs.* Jacob. M. Haldemans, Executors, *et al.*—Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania with costs.

No. 65.—John McGavock, plaintiff, *vs.* Peter W. Woodlief.—Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a writ of *venire facias de novo*.

No. 66.—H. H. Day *vs.* The Union India Rubber Company.—Judge NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, with costs.

No. 42.—Samuel A. White *vs.* Albert T. Burley.—Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States of Texas, with costs.

No. 68.—The United States *vs.* James Callier.—Argument for plaintiffs concluded.

No. 69.—Jas. H. Suydam *vs.* Wm. H. Williamson *et al.*—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

The Burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 22.

In the confusion and excitement some errors crept into the account of the burning of the Pacific Hotel, telegraphed on Saturday. The loss of life is not so great as was then stated. The names of those positively known to be among the dead, are as follows: Henry H. Rochester and Thomas H. Strong of Rochester; H. M. Gregg, Charles Davis, William Cunningham, George A. Crane, Evan J. Watkins, Mr. Johnson, of Michigan; Ephraim Doane, of Chicago. Miss Hunter is missing, and it is supposed she is dead. The bodies of Bruce McNett, Burkhard West, Paul Sterrill, William Taylor, J. Wagner and Dr. Lord, of Cincinnati, have been found. Other bodies have been taken out of the ruins, but so burned that they cannot be identified. Mr. and Mrs. HUBBARD, of Boston, were severely injured—the latter fatally. Elihu Hayes, William Torrance, James F. Geary, William Turner, Mrs. Jonathan Jones, and Mr. Sharpe, were severely injured.

Several Committees of citizens have been formed for the purpose of collecting means to supply the wants of the destitute, to furnish attendance to the wounded and provide for the obsequies of the dead. The funeral of those not identified or taken charge of by friends, will take place on Wednesday. A vigorous search is still being made for those bodies supposed to be yet among the ruins.

The Kirkpatrick Poisoning Case in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 22.

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK was held to bail to-day. The testimony strongly implicates her in the late attempted poisoning of her brother-in-law and his family. Her servant girl recognizes the plate on which the poisoned pie was sent. She states that the prisoner broke up two similar plates after the first hearing of the charge against ROBERT P. KIRKPATRICK.

Death of Hon. Thomas M. Foote.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 22.

Hon. THOMAS M. FOOTE, editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, died on Saturday evening after an illness of five days. Dr. FOOTE was Minister to Bogota under President HARRISON's Administration, and also Minister to Vienna under President FILLMORE.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 22.

The steamship *Cahawba* has arrived from New-York, 12th, *via* Havana 18th inst. She brings no news of interest.

Five Steamboats Burned at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 21.

A very destructive conflagration occurred among the steamers opposite the city this morning. The *Virginia*, *Montauk*, *W. V. Sherman*, *S. S. Prentiss*, and the small steamer *Montgomery*, (not the *James Montgomery*,) were destroyed. The loss by this fire reaches $70,000, which is partially covered by insurance, but the precise amount is unknown. The ship *Andover*, from New-York, was considerably damaged, and one or two other vessels were injured. The whole of the shipping in port was, at one time, in a precarious condition.

Anti-Lecompton Meeting in Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Feb. 22.

A large Anti-Lecompton meeting was held here on Saturday afternoon. JACOB LEINHART presided, and speeches were made by Judge JOHNSON of Kansas, and Messrs. PAINE, NORTON, GERGER and others. Resolutions were passed denouncing the President and the Lecompton Constitution, and endorsing the course of Senator DOUGLAS and Hon. S. S. Cox, the Representative of the Columbus District in Congress.

The Westernport at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Feb. 22.

The screw steamship *Westernport*, of Cromwell's line, arrived here from New-York yesterday.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Courtlandt.

Places.	Time Feb. 22.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
St. Johns, N. F.	A. M.	N. W.	28°az	Foggy.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	N. W.	28°az	Fine.
Sackville, N. S.	A. M.	N. W.	22°az	Clear.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N. W	20°az	Cloudy.
St. John, N. B.	A. M.	S. W.	19°az	6 inches snow.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	N. W.	6°az	Clear.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	W.	16°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	W.	5°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	14°az	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	—	20°az	5 inches snow.
Indianap's, Ind	A. M.	N. W.	14°az	Clear.
Lafayette, Ind.	A. M.	N.	1°az	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	N.	8°az	Clear.
Pittsburg	A. M.	N.	15°az	Clear.
Evansville	A. M.	—	10°az	6 inches snow.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	N.	16°az	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	A. M.	N.	10°az	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	18°az	5 inches snow.
Philadelphia	A. M.	N.	28°az	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	8°az	6 inches snow.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	S.	4°bz	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	S.	6½°a	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	W.	6½°b	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	—	1°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. W.	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	—	10°bz	Clear.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	N.	5°az	Clear.
Portage City	A. M.	W.	4°az	Clear.
Fon du Lac	A. M.	W.	5°az	Clear.
Malone	M.	W.	4°az	Clear and pleasant.
Rouse's Point	A. M.	W.	8°az	Clear and cold.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	S. W.	2°az	Clear.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	N. W.	10°az	Cool and clear.
White Riv. Junc.	A. M.	W.	16°az	Clear and cloudy.
Hartford, Conn.	A. M.	N. W.	26°az	Clear and pleasant.
Springfield, M.	A. M.	W.	—	Clear and fine.
New-York	M.	N.	32°az	Cloudy.
Owego, N. Y.	A. M.	N.	20°az	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	11 A M	—	25°az	Clear and calm.
Brattleboro, Vt.	A. M.	N.	10°az	Clear.
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	W	12°az	Cloudy.
Ogdensburg	A. M.	N. W.	5°az	Clear.
Nashville, Ten.	A. M.	—	18°az	Cloudy.
Tuscumbia, Ala	A. M.	N. W.	20°az	2 inches snow.
New-Orleans	A. M.	W.	55°az	App'rance of snow.
Washington	A. M.	N. W.	34°az	Cloudy.
New-York	2P. M.	W. N W	35°az	Clear.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	—	Clear and cold.
Fayetteville	P. M.	—	6°az	Clear and cold.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	—	20°az	Clear and mod'ate.
Great Bend	P. M.	N. W.	20°az	Cloudy.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W	20°az	Clear.
Rondout, N. Y.	P. M.	N. W.	17°az	Clear.
Auburn, N. Y	P. M.	W.	16°az	Mod'te—ex.sleig'g.
New-York	9P M.	N.	28°az	Clear.
Boston Mass.	1 P M	N. W.	30°az	Clear.
St. John, N. B.	P. M.	N. N. W.	18°az	
Sackville, N. S.	P. M.	W.	7°az	Clear.
Charlottetown	P. M.	N. W.	—	Clear and cold.
Halifax, N. S.	P. M.	N.	—	Fine moonlight.
Portland Me.	P. M.	N W.	18°az	Cloudy.
Springfield, M.	P. M.	—	20°az	Clear.
New-Haven, Ct	P. M.	N. W.	26°az	Clear.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

How the Seminole War in Florida is Prevented from Coming to an End.

We have just received from a correspondent in Floride, the following sketch of the Indian War, which has been going on nearly ever since the Resolutions of '98. Our readers can get an idea of how expenses accumulate, and why it is that the War Department is compelled to pay $50 a cord for wood; $60 a barrel for flour, and "other favors in proportion."

TAMPA, Fla., Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

Speaking of WILLIAM BOWLEGS, Esquire, let me give you an idea how the Indian excitement is kept up in this region. A company of volunteers is enlisted for six months. Well, they "scout" for nearly that time, and when their term of service is almost out, lo! they take some *prisoners*, generally aged squaws, young children, or very delapidated old men. Thus, on the excitement generated by this "great success," other companies volunteer, (at a stunning expence to our beloved Uncle Samuel,) and so the farce goes on.

A few days since Capt. ——'s Company of mounted volunteers, who had but a week more to serve, while scouting in the Big Cypress Swamp, found an Indian grave which looked so fresh that they were induced to open it. They found the body of an old man with only two teeth, but from his dress presumed he must have been a warrior of distinction. This was on the *sixth* day of the scout, and they had provisions to last *eight* days. Soon after digging up the body, (which many people would call unnecessarily desecrating the grave,) the men were fired upon by an Indian spy, who then attempted to escape. He was, however, wounded in both thighs, and taken prisoner. He told his brave captors that some of the people were in camp a few miles off, and offered to guide them to the spot to be released. On their way they found and *burnt over one hundred bushels of corn* which had been stored by the Indians.

The volunteers soon came upon the camp, when the Indians broke in three different directions. The pursuers followed the largest trail, and soon found a little child wandering about alone. After a little while they also found an old squaw, who said she was the wife of "Sam Jones," (not the fisherman, but one of the chiefs,) and that the child was hers. Finding no more "savage foes," they retraced their steps; and the next day, the eighth of the scout, they discovered and *destroyed a number of hogs*, took eight Indian ponies, and returned to their own camp, *out of provisions!!*

So after having wantonly destroyed provisions enough to have kept them a week, during which they could, in all probability have come up with the main body of Indians, they returned to their camp with one wounded Indian, one old squaw, and one little child (since dead.) And, they will now retire upon their laurels, or be "mustered out" of service with a flourish of trumpets for their brilliant achievement, and other volunteers will be "mustered in" to commence the game anew.

Cannot some in authority exercise influence enough to put a stop to this petty warefare, or are the contractors for supplies too powerful?

Yours truly, W

NEW BOOKS.

A truthful and intelligently-written work on Mormonism, by one who has had opportunities of knowing all the secrets and enormities of that incomprehensible delusion, the motives of its Prophet and priests, and the method by which its followers are held in bondage to a system which must be odious and repulsive to human nature, is a want that is not likely to be soon satisfied. Those who might perform such an acceptable service to mankind are not likely to do it, and those who are willing are not likely to possess the ability. The books that have heretofore been published upon the phenomenon of Mormonism, have either been written by "Gentiles" who had never enjoyed any opportunities for becoming familiar with the interior domestic life of the Saints, or else by apostates who were too evidently anxious to tell too much. The nearest approach to the desired performance we have yet seen, is a book just published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, entitled *Fifteen Years Among the Mormons*, being the narrative of Mrs. MARY ETTIE V. SMITH, late of Great Sal Lake City, a sister of one of the Mormon high priests, she having been personally acquainted with most of the Mormon leaders, and long in the confidence of the "Prophet," BRIGHAM YOUNG. By NELSON WINCH GREEN.

The narrative has the appearance of an unsophisticated account of actual experiences, and nothing is told but from the personal knowledge of the narrator. But the book is the work of a second person, and it consequently lacks the freshness and vividness which it would have possessed if it had been written by Mrs. SMITH herself. We do not know what amount of coloring may have been imparted to the narrative while it was passing through the hands of Mr. GREEN, for he states that Mrs. SMITH, at the time she told her story to him, was "as timid as the antelope of the mountains among whom she has suffered so much, and but partially freed from the thraldrom of her Mormon habits of life. Although she had in theory abandoned her Mormon faith, she had adopted no other in its place. The dread of falling into some new error, rendered her almost inaccessible to truth." But making every allowance for the possibilities of mistakes and misconceptions on the part of the narrator and of false coloring on the part of the writer, we have a sufficiently clear and remarkable narrative of the abominations and villainies of Mormon life. Mrs. SMITH makes affidavit of having been present when the murder of a man named BOWMAN was planned by BRIGHAM YOUNG, General WELLS and two other persons; and, as BOWMAN was afterwards murdered and robbed, her affidavit ought to be sufficient to cause BRIGHAM and his confederates to be arrested and tried for the crime. Mrs. SMITH is now but twenty-eight years old, according to her account of herself; she was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and her father moved to Illinois, where he died while she was yet a child. Her mother was converted to Mormonism by being miraculously cured of deafness at Nauvoo, by undergoing the process of baptism at the temple. She then joined the Church of the Latter-Day Saints, gave up her children and her property to their care, and when the Saints emigrated to Salt Lake she followed with them. NETTIE, the author of the narrative, was sealed to a husband when she was but fourteen years old, and after learning to love him, she tells with great simplicity how she suffered and how she treated him when she discovered that he had been sealed to another wife. She was herself sealed to another spiritual husband, the Bishop of her ward, who was also a butcher. Before her husband had taken another wife her condition appears to have been satisfactory to her. She says:

"I ascertained positively what I had long suspected. I went home knowing that my husband was a thief and a counterfeiter, if nothing worse than either; but I could not believe the great body of the Church had indorsed all these crimes; the very enormity of them seemed to prove it impossible; and yet individuals high in the confidence of the Prophet had, in more than one instance, not only recognized, but had counseled these practices.

My life at this time passed very pleasantly, when not embittered by thinking upon what I knew to be the employment of my husband. Our house was the resort of what was called the best society in the Church, and was enlivened by plays and dancing parties, for which the Mormons, as a community, are greatly distinguished. These are recommended to keep up the spirits of the women, and, perhaps, to drown the recollection of crimes among the men. But it is proper I should say that whatever is approved by the Prophet is not regarded as a crime. I was determined, for myself, to put up with everything but spiritual wifeism, and as long as WALLACE did not bring home another wife I was content."

In her exposure of the inconceivable beastliness of Mormon practices she does not profess to tell all, but only indicates things which are not fit for publication. But, there are parts of her narrative which are wholly improper to be put in print, and we are surprised that so respectable a publisher as Mr. SCRIBNER should have allowed them to appear in the pages of a book with his name attached to it as publisher. We need no further revelations to render Mormonism utterly abhorrent and odious to the feelings of a Christian people, and to make it the duty of a Christian Government to disperse such a community of unclean wretches. It is an appalling spectacle to see such a community of human beings, most of whom have enjoyed the advantages of early Christian instruction, living in open violation of all the sweet graces of civilization, and wallowing in vices which have been repugnant to the common instincts of humanity in all ages of the world. Mr. GREEN acknowledges that he has "sifted" the narrative a good deal, and he has, doubtless, sifted from it a good deal of simplicity and naturalness which would have been infinitely preferable to his own fine writing. Mrs. SMITH would hardly have expressed herself in such a sensation-novel style as this:

"The cool night-air that laved my burning cheek and temples, now on fire with despair, whispered consolation at last. For it told me, after the first flush of excitement was over, that so much nobleness of effort could not be lost. A better Providence certainly must, and would interfere to save the good old man. Then the crushing weight of despair gave way to the healthy excitement of hope; and my brain grew calm, and I coolly entered into the estimate of chances. But there was little ground for hope. Indeed, the more I reasoned upon what I knew, the more the visible prospect for his escape lessened. The very fact that ELLEN had been sent by BRIGHAM YOUNG, under the pretence of seeking protection, but really in order to watch me, proved the Danites had the matter in hand. Oh, the events of that night, and the swift ride through the darkness, were scorched upon my very soul, to last forever."

There is altogether too much of such trumpery writing in the book, and an absence of those simple details of domestic life which will naturally be looked for in such a work.

It must have puzzled a good many simple-minded people to understand how in a community like that of Salt Lake, where Polygamy is a religious duty, every man can find even one wife. But Mrs. SMITH solves the mystery in a very simple manner by saying that "*women accumulate under the system.*" Her ideas on the subject are rather peculiar, being influenced, we imagine, by her Salt Lake education.

"Coercion," she says, "is seldom used to effect marriages among the women. They are indulged in the utmost freedom of choice among the men. They are only required to marry some one, 'and the man of her choice' is not at liberty to refuse to marry a woman when asked to do so. Proposition for marriage comes as often, and with as good a grace from the female, as from the male. An apparent hardship in this system, and it is only in appearance, is, that it would be likely to leave some men without wives, while others have a great number. But a man who lacked the necessary address to win a wife or several of them, would not be likely to complain; besides the fact is, that women accumulate under the system. I think it seldom occurs, that a man wishing to marry, who is able to support a wife, cannot find at least one; although many not over good-looking men, who have no high official dignity to recommend them, are obliged to content themselves with one or two. It is considered, however, in 'good society,' to be a want of position and rank to possess but one wife; and few men have the moral courage to appear in public with less than two; while on great occasions, when it is an object to make an impression upon the public mind, it is the custom for men of position to appear surrounded by a numerous train of wives—the more the better."

Not the least entertaining portions of the book are those which contain the histories of certain murders and robberies which were planned by the Prophet, and executed by his obedient Saints. All the circumstances are narrated with great particularity, the names, the dates, and details given in full, and, if the authorities of the United States should ever be able to exercise their functions in Salt Lake City, the evidence furnished by Mrs. SMITH may possibly lead to the punishment of the men who committed the atrocities she reveals. She made her escape from Utah in May, 1856, and has been living in the western part of this State, hoping to be joined by her husband, whom she left in Utah, and dreading the vengeance of the Mormons for the revelations she has made of their iniquities. The narrative has the appearance of being authentic, and the publisher, in a note to us, asserts that it is true.

JOHN RUSKIN'S Essays are very much like the hand grenades that were hurled at the French Emperor in the *Rue Lepelletier*,—so full of detonating points that, strike where they may, they are sure to explode. Mr. RUSKIN has observed that whenever he states anything that has cost him any trouble to ascertain, he is not only generally misunderstood, but taken to mean something directly the reverse of what he said. He does not attribute this to any defect of his own, but to the careless habit which readers have fallen into from the necessity of looking at so many new books. For this reason, and some others which he gives, he deplores the great number of new publications, and is in favor of putting the minimum price of all books at a guinea. There is certainly great novelty in the idea, but not much danger of its being immediately adopted by "the trade." It is not more startling, however, than the sentence with which he commenced his lecture on the Political Economy of Art at the Art-Treasures Exhibition in Manchester last year:

"Among the various characteristics of the age in which we live," said Mr. RUSKIN, "as compared with other ages of this not yet *very* experienced world, one of the most notable appears to me to be the just and wholesome contempt in which we hold poverty." This extraordinary declaration appears to have caused a commotion among the Manchester millionaires before whom it was made; for the lecturer immediately repeated his words, and to give distinctness and force to them, he added that he entertained a profound respect for wealth, and went on to ridicule the empty-purse-proud philosophy of the ancients. This must have been one of the sayings of RUSKIN which his hearers did not instantly appreciate; but he explained it afterwards, and so clearly that he was, probably, not misunderstood. Yet he is so full of seeming paradoxes that it will hardly be safe to quote any of his sayings as aphorisms. Though he deprecates cheap books, he insists on cheap pictures, and must have been in imminent danger of being flayed with maul-sticks for the following opinion, uttered in the presence of the proud patrons of Art: "Every farthing you give for a picture beyond its fair price—that is to say, the price which will pay the painter for his time—you are not only cheating yourself and buying vanity, but you are stimulating the vanity of others—paying literally for the cultivation of pride. You may consider every pound you spend above the just price of a work of Art as an investment in a cargo of mental quick-lime or guano, which, being laid in the fields of human nature, is to grow a harvest of pride." We have made these brief quotations from *The Political Economy of Art*; being the substance (with additions) of two lectures delivered at Manchester, by JOHN RUSKIN, M. A. Published by WILEY & HALSTEAD, New-York.

In these lectures there is less of the brilliant rhetoric, and gorgeous illustrations, which the author has employed in his *Seven Lamps*, and some of his other works, but they are just as full of audacious dogmatism, of startling paradoxes, original thought, and profound criticism, as anything he has before published. As there is very little description in them, there is more room for reasoning and for lessons of practical wisdom, which he crowds in with reckless prodigality. The manufacturers who went to hear the great art-critic expatiate upon pictures must have been rather bewildered by finding that they were lectured on the manner of managing their business. He closed his two lectures by telling his hearers that "people of moderate means, and average powers of mind, would do far more real good by merely carrying out stern principles of justice and honesty in common matters of trade, than by the most ingenious schemes of extended philanthropy, or vociferous declarations of theological doctrine."

We do not remember having seen the name of JOSEPH B. COBB on the title-page of a book before now, when we find it on a volume just issued by APPLETON & Co., called *Leisure Labors; or, Miscellanies Historical, Literary and Political*. It is dedicated to Hon. WM. L. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, and the dedication is dated at Longwood. Beyond these indications we know nothing of the author, except that he alludes in one of his essays to the circumstance of his being a Southerner by birth and education. And a very remarkable Southerner he is. Such a volume of essays coming from Massachusetts or Connecticut might not occasion any great surprise, but coming from a State so prolific in disunion fire-eaters as Mississippi, the phenomenon naturally creates some astonishment.

Mr. COBB is an old-fashioned Washingtonian Federalist, who has a hearty detestation of JEFFERSON, calls General JACKSON a dictator, and ranks that popular favorite with the first NAPOLEON. He even regrets the purchase of Louisiana, and thinks that all the splendid advantages which we have derived from the acquisition of that State, together with Texas, and California, are not sufficient to compensate for the violation of the Constitution which their annexation compelled. His essays are reviews, and they appear to have been written for some literary journal, but there are no indications of their having been published before; and, in truth, we do not know where they could have been published. The longest essay is a review of the *Life of Jefferson*, and though the style is rather lofty and apparently formed after MACAULAY'S *Edinburgh Review* articles, Mr. COBB writes with force and earnestness, and the singular boldness of his opinions at the present day, gives piquancy and interest to his matter. He reviews the poetical writings of WILLIS and LONGFELLOW in the loftiest strain that any critic has assumed since the days of GIFFORD, and places his terrible heel upon the necks of those unhappy rhymers without the slightest feeling of compassion for their infirmities. But we are not at all displeased with Mr. COBB for saying what he thinks, and saying it, too, in his own way; for, if he had not the boldness of heart to do it, he could not have written so courageously and so well on "Slavery in the District of Columbia," and on "Union or Disunion."

We would like to know what Mr. COBB'S influence is at home, and whether there are many more such independent cultivated minds in Mississippi, or any of the other Slave States? If there can be one there may be more, and if more, there need not be many, we should say, to neutralize the fiery influences of the class of men who stand up as the representatives of Southern feeling, and who are accepted by the North as the true type o the South.

European Acquaintance, being sketches of people in Europe—By J. W. DE FOREST—Published by HARPERS, is altogether, a pleasanter and more instructive book than we anticipated from its title. When you know what the book is, its title is not an improper one: but, until you do, it willbe likely to mislead. Mr. DE FOREST is a very jolly, observent sort of person, who never goes out of the way to see people, but, in a rollicking spirit, with considerable Bozziness of style, just makes rapid sketches of the people he meets by accident. He was an invalid in Florence, and was induced by the advice of GREENOUGH, the sculptor, to put himself under the care of PRIESSNITZ at Græfenburg, whose patients and manner of life he describes in a rapid and dashing style; from Græfenberg he goes to Divonne, from Divonne to Paris, and from Paris back to Florence. It is a very agreeable and readable volume, and the author never bores his reader by giving descriptions of people whom anybody ever heard of before. His European acquaintance are all as new as the personages in *Pickwick* and *Vanity Fair*.

The Pulpit and the Pew—From Leaves of a Pastor's Journal, published by BURDICK BROS., New-York, demands a rather closer examination than we have been able to bestow upon it, before we venture to offer an opinion on its merits.

LINDSAY and BLAKISTON, of Philadelphia, have published a very valuable hand-book *On the Chemistry and Metallurgy of Copper*, by A. SNOWDEN PIGGOT, M. D., in which a brief but comprehensive description is given of the principal copper mines of the United States and other countries, and of the art of mining and preparing ores for market.

From HARPER & BROTHERS we have a new elementary book on intellectual philosophy by ISAAC TAYLOR, entitled *The World of Mind*, in which the author has continued, but more at large, the same course of study which he commenced in his *Elements of Thought*.

The new publishing firm of STANFORD & DELISSER, the successors of STANFORD & SWORDS, have published in a small pocket volume Miss SEWELL'S *Thoughts for Holy Week*, designed for young persons.

From BLANCHARD & LEA, of Philadelphia, we have a new edition of Dr. DUNGLISON'S *Medical Lexicon*, a standard work which needs no further mention.

Messrs. A. J. BARNES & Co. have issued a very serviceable book for schools, entitled *First Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*. By WM. A. NORTON.

A new edition of E. J. MORRIS' translation of THEODORE MUGGE'S remarkable romance of *Afraja* has been published by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, under the title of *Life and Love in Norway*, which does not strike us as an improvement on the original title.

The Law's Delays—Causes of the Delay in the Trial of Causes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the subject of "The Law's Delays" is just now occupying the public attention to some extent, and our law-makers at Albany have undertaken to provide some remedy for the evil, and as the subject is one upon which I entertain some views not hitherto publicly expressed in any quarter, I beg leave to ask a short space in your columns, in the hope that some new light may be brought to bear on the subject.

It is true that suitors in our Courts are not able to get a judicial determination upon their rights as speedily as a proper administration of justice demands. There are now about five thousand cases nominally ready for trial and waiting to be reached in their order on the calendars of our Courts in this City. This certainly ought not to be. Now what is the cause and what is the remedy?

The *cause* may be generally stated to be, want of sufficient judicial force. To this the Committee of the Assembly add "habits of procrastination on the part of lawyers." Now, I respectfully suggest to that Committee, that if the cause alleged by them accounts for the evil, the Legislature has nothing to do with the remedy. If the lawyers of this City are so lazy, or so indifferent to the interests of their clients, it is not within the province of the Legislature to pass laws to compel them to be industrious. They are the agents of their clients, and if they do not perform their duties it is within the power of their principals to substitute better servants in their places. But the facts do not justify the conclusion of the Committee. I need no better proof of this than the simple fact that no one of our Judges is ever idle a day for want of work given them by the lawyers. Indeed no class of men work harder than the Judges of the First Judicial District. Lawyers are business men, governed by the same motives, impulses and ambition as other business men, and it is with them, (as they know as well as anybody,) as with all other men. "the hand of the diligent maketh rich." If the Committee will spend a day in our Courts they will see clearly that the cause of the law's delays, is the inadequacy of the judicial force for the work to be done, and that there is no other cause.

As to the *remedy*. Our Judges have done much to cure the evil. The institution of what is generally called "the Railroad Calendar," for the trial of short causes, has accomplished much to reduce the number of causes awaiting trial. As far as the Special Terms for motions are concerned, the class of business peculiar to them is dispatched with far greater rapidity in New-York City than in any other part of the State, for which our Judges are entitled to great credit. It is in the terms for jury trials alone that the evil exists. Here one expedient has been tried which entirely failed to produce a really good effect. One of the Judges, at the first term held by him after his promotion to the Bench, announced that he would place two hundred cases on the Day Calendar, and would send every case in which the parties were not ready, in their regular order, to the foot of the General Calendar. The consequence was, that the time when a case would be really reached was rendered so uncertain that lawyers were unable to form any idea when their causes would be reached till the evening before they were called, and then it was too late to subpœna witnesses and get ready for trial. The Judge succeeded in calling the calendar of two thousand causes to the end in about two weeks, but, of the whole number, not half a dozen were tried, and, of course, the calendar was about as long at the end of the term as at the commencement of it.

Now one example drawn from my own experience will serve to give some light on the subject. A short time since I attended, with my witnesses some of whom had traveled hundreds of miles to be present, at the Superior Court, to try a case then on the day calendar. I found three Judges holding three separate terms, for the disposal of that day calendar. The six cases (mine was the fourteenth) at the head of that day calendar, occupied the whole time of the three Judges for three weeks. I was ready, my opponent was ready, we were both anxious to try the case as soon as possible, and we could have tried it in two hours, and yet we had to dance attendance in vain for three weeks. There were from forty to fifty cases on that same calendar, situated precisely as mine was. There was no fault on the part of the Judges, and none on the part of the lawyers, the fault was the one that I have stated generally above, and this example illustrates the whole cause of the "law's delays" in this City.

Now, I say, that we need more judicial force for the trial of jury causes. For the other business of the Courts the present force is ample. My suggestion is, that the Legislature provide for us three more judges to be called "Special Justices," or "*Nisi prius* justices," who shall have power to try causes originating in any Court of Record in this City, and who shall have no other power or jurisdiction. That these justices shall sit with juries daily; that it shall be their duty to try any case, at issue, when both parties appear before them voluntarily and say that they are ready for trial, without reference to the place that such case may occupy on the calendar of the Court; that in case, during the sessions of the Courts, any such Special Justice shall not be engaged in business thus brought voluntarily before him, he shall send to either of the Courts, whose day calendar is blocked up by the trial of long causes, for a case from such calendar, and shall proceed with the trial of such case in the same manner as if he were a Judge of that Court.

The practical result of this plan would be that lawyers would always know, that if they got ready for trial they would be sure to find a Court to hear them, on the very day which their own engagements and the convenience of their clients and witnesses induced them to select. Let the Legislature adopt some such plan as this, and a very few months will clear the calendars of all our Courts, and convince the Committee that "the habitual procrastination of judges and lawyers" has no more real existence than the habitual procrastination of merchants, mechanics and farmers.

Permit me to add that the suggestion of the Committee, that the Court of Appeals have power to mulct a party for bringing a frivolous appeal, is a good one, and one which would greatly relieve that Court from its unreasonably large business; but the idea of imposing a penalty of ten dollars for not being ready for trial when the cause is called is simply puerile. B.

Mr. Wolcott and the Habeas Corpus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The commitment of this gentleman to prison for contempt in not answering questions propounded to him by the Committee appointed to investigate suspected frauds upon the legislation of the country, is likely to give rise to a number of interesting questions in legislative and habeas law. We very much question whether there is any warrant in the common law for judicial or parliamentary commitments for contempts, except in due and regular course of law, by complaint, accusation and trial by Jury. But conceding that right, we think the National assembly has acted justly and with the spirit demanded by the occasion. The position assumed by his eminent counsel is plainly but the sophistry of the retaining fee and not the clear conviction of the jurist. The theory advanced would at one blow annihilate the well-established doctrines of the Courts and political assemblies, and render the boasted rights of examination and cross-examination the merest farce in the world.

It is said Mr. WOLCOTT will apply to the Supreme Court for a *habeas* for his release, waiving for the present the question of jurisdiction. Can that Court release or bail him? It is well settled that the judicial tribunals cannot try the question of contempt, or no contemot, in commitment either by other Courts or by legislative bodies. They can only inquire whether the committing tribunal had jurisdiction of the person and subject-matter, and whether the process of detention is on its face proper and legal. This question has been before the Supreme Court in the well known case of ANDERSON *vs.* DUNN. (6 WHEATON, 204,) in which it was held that the House had power to commit persons other than members for contempt of its rights and authority, and it is not likely, though not one of the Judges who participated in that decision now are on that bench, that that decision will be reversed.

We, however, hope that the counsel of Mr. WOLCOTT will take into serious consideration the question of whether their client is not entitled to a discharge, on the ground that a commitment for contempt without a trial by Jury is illegal. In this question is involved a great question of public liberty, involving the rights and interests of us all.

LEX.

What our Neighbors in Philadelphia are Doing.

The sober town of Philadelphia is this Winter rejoicing in positive excitements; and as anything like an excitement is a godsend in that respectable city, the people cannot refrain from perpetuating the expression of their delight. The introduction of city passenger railways has been the event of the season. The opening of the Southwark and Frankford line, a few weeks since, produced an era. The road is doing a tremendous business; the citizens ride from Frankford to Southwark, and from Southwark to Frankford, for the pure love of the excitement, when they have no possible business at either extremity of the route. Yet it so happens that the road runs the entire length of two streets, nearly as long as the route traversed here by the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads, and peopled nearly as densely as those avenues. The narrowness of the Philadelphia thoroughfares forbids a double track in any one street; so the Frankford line runs up Fifth-street and down Sixth, and finds an excellent custom on both. It is not surprising that Philadelphians should relish the comfort of rail-cars, for the contrast they afford to the lumbering stages that have for years past played a game of see-saw in and out of the uncovered gutterways of that city, is very refreshing. The cars are identical with those of this City: a trifle smaller, perhaps, but capable, like ours, of holding an unlimited number of passengers, anywhere from forty to ninety. Moreover, we grieve to state, the manners of New-York, which have given rise to so much newspaper controversy here, have followed the cars into the sober current of Quaker life—ladies are actually permitted to stand, if they enter a car that is already full. It is a shocking fact, but none the less true. The new style of conveyance is so popular that movements are already made to establish half a dozen additional lines, for all of which there will be sufficient custom.

The late opera was a complete success. FORMES was the rage. His portrait adorns the windows of the music shops. All Philadelphia thronged to the Academy (blessed building, where air is fresh, and pure and plentiful!) to hear him, and the manager contrived to reap a rich harvest. Even in the days of the wild Gazzaniga fever, from which the inhabitants have hardly yet recovered, the Academy saw no audiences to equal those which honored the representations of the *Don* and *Robert*. After the opera the lovers of music had very little to fall back upon, and the patrons of the drama had, and still have, less. There is usually a dearth of agreeable places in Philadelphia to while away an evening. Since PARKINSON'S, there has been no place of general resort, where a body is sure to meet somebody he knows, and be chatty with him. But the gayety of the season in private circles has made partial amends for the lack of out-door amusement. Until the beginning of Lent (last Wednesday) there was a constant succession of fashionable entertainments; and engagements have been made, at least a fortnight in advance, during the whole of the Winter, despite panics and bank troubles. Lent has produced a marked change in all this gayety. As Quakerism gradually dies out, by the disappearance of old and familiar faces, looking like walking sunbeams shining from under drab accoutrements, the young people take the place of the old, and, quite oddly, a large majority of Quaker children turn out strict Churchmen and women. The "pretty Quakeresses" are disappearing, emerging on Chestnut-street in these days with all the gorgeous apparel that once distinguished "world's people" in Philadelphia from the followers of plain Mr. PENN. A few years more like the few that are past, and Quakerism will be extinguished in its old stronghold. The city must then get itself a new cognomen. "Quaker City" is almost a misnomer already.

One class of Philadelphia mechanics has been dreadfully exercised within a month. It is that of the journeymen Bakers, who have taken umbrage at the assurance of Mr. BREDAN, in having ventured, literally, to take the bread out of their mouths by introducing the famous Mechanical Bakery, in the management of which bakers are of no possible account,—bread mixing its own dough, cutting its own loaf, going into the oven by itself, staying in the fire so long as it thinks proper, opening a trap-door and letting itself out when it considers that its duties are performed. When the project was started, the city bakers held indignation meetings, and resolved to adopt very extreme measures. They have since subsided into the resolution to give more bread for less money, and so hope to keep the wind. The new establishment is at the corner of Broad and Vine, and is just now a sealed book to the anxious people, to whom "No Admittance" are very provoking words. The arrangements are not complete, but the capacity of the works is rated at some eight thousand loaves a day. The new improvements introduced are a kneading-trough and an apparatus for cutting and registering loaves; both very simple and ingenious contrivances, never before attempted.

The troubles of the Bank of Pennsylvania are town-talk in Philadelphia. Aside from the question of the culpability of Mr. ALLIBONE, the former President of the Bank, touching whom a variety of opinions prevail, the splendid but unfinished banking edifice of that Institution is a melancholy reminder of a recent catastrophe. The building is on Chestnut-street, and was nearly completed when the last developments occurred. Work is suspended, and the Directors are striving to find a purchaser. It is one of the finest of the new buildings of the City.

The deaf mutes of the State are handsomely cared for at the Institution on Broad-street, in which, if there is a fault, it is the want of ventilation. The air in the sitting-rooms of the boys and girls, when they are all gathered in-doors on a cold day, is mephitic. The health of the pupils demands a change in the construction of the rooms. The institution seems to be well conducted. It has 174 pupils, 126 of whom are Pennsylvania beneficiaries, with 15 of the same class from Maryland, three from Delaware and seven from New-Jersey. A son of Hon. N. P. TALLY is among the instructors. He is a deaf mute, and a graduate of the institution. Mr. JOHN CARLIN, also a deaf mute, and a meritorious portrait painter, is likewise a graduate of this asylum, and has left in its museum some traces of his artistic skill.

The Philadelphia Society of Water Color Artists has opened a public exhibition for charitable purposes. A Literary Congress has been organized by a welding of all the literary societies of the young men of the city. The Delaware is icy, and the boats are drawing off from the Bordentown and Burlington trips. Schuylkill Dam has a thick coating of ice, and the favorite amusement of young Philadelphia is the skate. And we believe that is all positively new and fresh in the second city of the country at the present moment.

Business Before the Legislature.

THE NEW-YORK FERRY INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee on Commerce and Navigation propose to confine their investigation in regard to ferries between New-York and Brooklyn to the current business of each separate ferry for each of the last seven years. To effect this, they will desire to know the values of the boats and other property actually in use and necessary in conducting each ferry; the actual expenses of rents, labor, materials and repairs; the several repairs; the several rates of fare for foot passengers, carriages, &c; and the income from each, and the total income from all sources. They have appointed their meetings to be held at 4 P. M., in the Executive Chamber at the Capitol, and will devote their attention as follows: on Tuesday, Feb. 23, to the Union Ferry Company; Wednesday, 24th, to the Astoria and Green Point Ferry Company; Thursday, 25th, to the Houston-street and Brooklyn Ferry Company; Friday, 27th, to the Peck Slip Ferry Company.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

The House Committee on Cities and Villages, in reporting in favor of the repeal of the Metropolitan Police bill, submit a lenghty argument in favor of the proposed repeal. The report is well written and quite elaborate. It reviews the history of the New-York Police from the year 1844, in order to prove its entirely local character, and to show that it originated with the People, and although subject from time to time to Legislative action, is an institution in the formation and control of which, the desires of the tax-payers and residents of the City alone should prevail. The difference between former acts of the Legislature on Police matters, and the the act of 1857 is shown, in an attempt to prove that the former were simply the mutual coöperation of the people and their representatives in legislation, while the other was an act of usurpation. The Constitutional question involved in the act is fully discussed, in an endeavor to show that the law is at best but a successful evasion of the Constitution. The decision of the Court of Appeals is dissected and criticized with some severity. The report concludes by saying that the cities of New-York and Brooklyn have not only been degraded in the suppression of the right of selecting Police Commissioners, but they have also been oppressed with such additional taxation and burdens in the expenditures of moneys as would suit the extensive views of the centralized Commissioners. By the existence of the law and the management of those by whom its stipulations are being carried out, there have been added to the expenses of the Treasury over $250,000. This is urged as an unanswerable argument in favor of the repeal of the bill, and an appeal is made to the State to stand by the rights of the City of New-York, as they would have their own rights protected and held sacred.

PRINCIPALS AND FACTORS.

Mr. ELY'S Senate bill, amending the law relative to principals, factors, or agents, is in substance somewhat similar to Mr. AMES' bill to prevent frauds by warehousemen, wharfingers and others. The punishment for fraudulent transfers, conceaments, &c., is the same, but the principle on which testimony is to be elicited in the case is such that it will hardly meet the sanction of the bar. It provides that the declaration or testimony of any defendant can be used against him.

PROTECTION OF THE REMAINS OF THE DEAD.

Mr. WADSWORTH'S bill to regulate the burial and protect the repose of the dead provides:

1. The right to bury the dead and protect their repose, and maintain any action for disturbing their place of burial, and also at discretion to remove and reinter their remains shall belong to the relatives of the person deceased. Such right in the first instance to belong to the surviving wife or husband, next to the child or children, and then to their next of kin.

2. In case of the sale of any burial ground, or in case it is taken for public use, the parties so taking or holding the ground shall compensate the relatives for the cost of such removal.

3. In case no relatives appear then the parties taking or conveying shall remove all tombstones or other mementos of the departed and place them as near as may be in their orginal position.

NEW-YORK FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The bill introduced by Mr. ENOS, in the Assembly, to amend the act of 1855 relative to the Fire Commissioners of the City of New-York, provides that, in addition to the Commissioners appointed by the law of 1855, there shall be a Board of Appeals to be appointed from exempt firemen, to whom an appeal may be had from the Fire Commissioners. The members of the Board are to be appointed by the representatives of the Department. The intention of the bill is to protect the rights of firemen; keep the organization free from party interference, and preserve their dignity of character. Provision is made to Commissioners as by the law of 1855. The Commissioners are to be appointed by the Engineers and Foremen. The powers vested in the Commissioners are not to include any control of appropriations, or any power to create expenditure.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The bill of which Mr. CHARLES H. ADAMS has given notice—"To prevent illegal voting throughout the State"—provides for a Board of Registration consisting of the Recorder or City Judge and two Assessors, and the Supervisors, Town Clerk and one Assessor. They are to meet between the 1st of June and 1st of November in each Election District, having first given notice of the time and place of meeting, and there make a registry of all qualified voters. They shall make proper alphabetical lists, and continue not more than ten days in session in each Election District. None but qualified voters to be registered, and naturalized citizens must produce their papers, which shall be properly stamped. At least one hundred copies of the registry list, properly attested, are to be printed and posted in public places in the district, and to be furnished to the Inspectors of Election; and no person whose name is not registered shall be allowed to vote, unless on his own affidavit and that of two known freeholders of the Ward or District, not being candidates for office. The registry to be evidence of the right to vote unless identity be questioned, which shall be decided by oath of the voter, the lists to be lodged with County Clerks, and each year thereafter persons desiring to be registered shall apply to the County Clerks, whose duty it shall be to make such registry and to publish the new lists as before. Persons removing from one District to another may be registered on production of the County Clerk's certificate that their names have been erased from the books of the District from which they have removed, gives the Board of Registers and their clerks $3 a day while actually employed. It makes all fraudulent or double registrations punishable with not less than one year's imprisonment; makes false swearing, perjury; and provides punishment by one year's imprisonment for any member of the Board violating the law or perpetrating any fraud. Provides for transmission of copies of the law to all recorders, city judges, assessors and supervisors.

THE REPORTED NEGRO INSURRECTION IN FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., A HOAX.—The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, which first published the report of the Negro Insurrection in Arkansas, as a rumor, now contradicts it on reliable authority. It originated in the following way: A gentleman from Independence, Mo., with fifty negroes, reached Washington county, Ark., on his way to a farm which he had bought in the State, and while there, the negroes, having nothing to do, were allowed to go about the neighborhood as they pleased. A weak-headed old lady, seeing a number of them together, became frightened, and made her way to a neighboring settlement with the news that the negroes had "riz," and were on their march towards the settlement. Some little alarm was created by these tidings, but an hour served to dispel the apprehensions excited by the old lady's story, and the affair was no more thought of.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—TUESDAY, Feb. 23.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 273, 418, 181, 288, 432, 447, 204, 143, 228, 239, 576, 471, 75, 360, 361, 423, 573, 575, 577, 581, 584, 586, 513, 488, 505, 102, 334, 476, 588, 589, 591, 596, 547, 600, 315, 547 449, 495, 485, 27, 29.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Same Calendar as on Monday.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 15, 176, 180, 212, 219, 220, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 143, 46, 65, 77, 78, 84, 93, 106, 108, 109, 52, 110, 132, 136, 160, 161, 162, 33, 81, 91, 22, 116, 133, 138, 139, 141, 149, 49, 80, 35, 170, 104, 105.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 1, 14, 27, 40, 45, 15, 17, 26, 30, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40½, 41, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Phebe Ann Wilcox vs. *Elijah Wilcox.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Mary Homan vs. *George W. Homan.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

J. W. Rogers vs. *Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad et als.*—Motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Wm. W. Smith vs. *Margaret Morris et al.*—Injunction dissolved, with $7 costs.

Henry W. Clark vs. *United States Trust Co.* It is adjudged that the demurrer, on the ground that this Court has no jurisdiction of the person of the defendant on the subject if the action is well taken, and the same is allowed. And it is ordered and adjudged that the complaint be dismissed, with costs.

Jobson Again.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Justice Hilton.

PRACTICE IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS—APPOINTMENT OF REFEREE.

D. Wemyss Jobson sued Richardson and got judgment, and thereafter obtained an order, in the New-York Common Pleas, for his debtor's examination before a referee on supplementary proceedings. Defendant did not appear. Jobson obtained an order to show cause why Richardson should not be punished for contempt in not appearing before the referee, pursuant to invitation. On the hearing, Mr. Abbott, who appeared for the delinquent, read affidavits showing that the referee nominated by Jobson was, in fact, his own attorney. He contended that the attorney of plaintiff was obviously an improper referee for supplementary examination, and that the Court ought to vacate the supplementary proceedings from the commencement.

Mr. Jennings, on the other side, asked to have a new referee appointed.

Judge HILTON said that he should always hold parties bound to disclose any private relations existing between them and the referees nominated, and to enforce that rule he would vacate the entire proceedings. Order for examination of defendant vacated.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—Feb. 22.

By Justices Strong, Lott and Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

George Near et al. vs. *Robert Lagerderf.*—Appeal to Court of Appeals allowed.

Henry Windfield vs. *Gilbert S. Vincent, appellant.*—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BIRDSEYE.

Andrew P. Van Pelt vs. *Matthew Van Cott et als.*—Surrogate's decree reserved, and trial ordered at the next Circuit to be held in Richmond County.

James M. Rankin vs. *George W. Pime et als.*—Judgment reserved. A trial ordered at a circuit, unless the parties agree on another referee to hear and decide.

John Rapelyea, respondent vs. *Lawrence C. Rapelyea and wife, impleaded, &c., appellants.*—Order entered at last General Term modified, and costs of all parties directed on the appeal, to be paid out of the fund.

Decisions by STRONG, LOTT and EMOTT.

Margaret Marshall, administratrix of John Marshall, deceased, vs. *the N. A. Kerosene Gas-light Company.*—Motion to set aside case, and that the same be deemed abandoned. Granted, unless the case be filed and served within ten days after notice of this order.

Frederick Stewart vs. *Gerard T. Beekman, administrator, &c*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered at Circuit Court. Costs to abide the event.

Isaac W. Smith vs. *Isaac D. Geeger.*—Order of City Court affirmed, with $10 costs.

Samuel Pitt vs. *Francis Bink and Mary H. Bink.*—Order of City Court of Brooklyn reversed, without costs.

Ebenezer Cauldwell vs. *N. Barber.*—Order of Special Term reversed without costs.

George Distler vs. *Samuel Lisbman.*—Order of the City Court of Brooklyn reversed without costs, and without prejudice to renew motion below.

Benjamin Jackson vs. *Wm. A. Coit.*—Judgment modified so as to order a new trial. Costs to abide the event.

Geo. W. Brown vs. *Loring Pickering.*—Motion to dismiss app

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets ... especially reported for the New-York Times.

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of Saturday: 11 bbls. Ashes; 7,348 bbls. Flour; 5,000 bushels Wheat; 34,920 bushels Corn; 202 bags Malt; 810 bags Oats; 1,362 bags Feed; 1,137 pkgs. Provisions, and 190 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of 70 bbls., in lots, at $6 25 for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—This branch of trade continues very quiet, the demand being limited alike from country dealers and from shippers. Southern buyers are doing more in the way of settling their accounts with our merchants, than in renewing orders for supplies. The improvement in Cotton increases their means of paying their debts. Indeed the Southern houses are so well satisfied with the comparative promptness of their customers in this respect, that they evince no very strong inclination to curtail credits in filling fresh orders. Remittances come in less regularly and less punctually from the West, which circumstance operates disadvantageously to the interests of Western buyers. The inquiry from shippers to California and Australia is restricted. In Boston, during the past week, an improved general demand prevailed, but the Boston *Shipping List* says: "The trade has been so dead and dull for three months past, that which in ordinary times would be considered a moderate business, is now thought very fair. In prices no change has taken place, and they are still quite irregular, buyers who are able to pay cash or who want short credit, having a decided advantage. Among the manufacturers matters remain about the same. They continue to work carefully, and do not feel inclined to extend their business, especially as the prospect of goods paying a fair profit is not very favorable. Among the exports of the week we notice 895 cases from this port to San Francisco. The late advices from that market report a further decline, wholly owing to the large shipments from this side: 306 cases have also been exported during the week to Australia, and 107 cases to Callao." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	7,061	5,029
Since Jan. 1	26,142	30,280
Total	33,203	35,309

COFFEE—The demand is moderate at full prices. The sales include some Porto Rico at rates not ascertained, and 400 bags Rio at 9¾c @11¼c. ₱ lb. We quote Maracaibo at 10¾c.@13c.; Rio at 9¼c.@11¾c.; Bahia at 9¼c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. In Baltimore, last week, there were no arrivals of Rio Coffee, the sales of which amounted to 6,500 bags, from first and second hands, at from 10c @ 11¼c. ₱ lb., leaving a stock in first hands on Saturday of only 24,000 bags. The supply in jobbers' hands, for re-sale has been quite exhausted.

COTTON—Has attracted considerable attention at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported of about 2,800 bales, in lots, including Middling at 11¼c. @11¾c. for Upland, and 12c.@12½c. for Gulf ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is pretty brisk for State and Western Flour, and desirable lots are held with more confidence, being less abundant. The home trade buy most freely. The export inquiry is not so vigorous. The *Africa's* news has not seriously affected the trade. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 30@ 4 40
Extra State	4 45@ 4 75
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 30@ 4 40
Superfine Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 50@ 4 60
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 50

Canadian Flour continues in fair demand, at firmer prices. Sales of 700 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 40@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last comprise 2,600 bbls., in lots, at $4 75 @$8 25 for low mixed to choice extra. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at old prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at former quotations: $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and nominal. Stock light, and held above the views of purchasers. Corn is heavy and languid. Sales 6,500 bushels new crop at 66c. for poor Yellow Jersey, and 68c.@70c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Sales were also made of 125 bushels Northern Rye at 72c., and 800 bushels State Barley at 72½c. ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 28c @36c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 600 bales North River at 70c.@75c. cash, ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, 1,200 bales North River were received and sold at 90c. ₱ 100 lbs. No Eastern arrived, and no sales of this kind having been made prices were entirely nominal. In Savannah, last week, the trade in hay was dull. A sale of Northern to close out, was made at 70c.; another sale was made at 75c., some parties were asking 80c. A cargo of Eastern was sold from wharf at $1 6@$1 10. From store the quotations were for Northern, $1; Eastern, $1 25.

HIDES—Are in active request, at advancing prices, including prime Rio Grande, at 22c.; Orineco, at 20c. @20¾c.; dry California, at 20c.; and salted do., at 17c. ₱ lb., 6 months' credit. A lot of dead, green Calcutta Cow, were sold at $1 each, same credit.

HOPS—Continue active and languid at 4½c.@9c. for last year's crop, ₱ lb.

IRON—Is in limited demand, at previous quotations, including Scotch Pig, at $24@$26, cash, and $26 50@$27 50, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 15 for lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The Savannah *Republican* of the 19th inst., says "the Lumber market remains quiet, though our mills have plenty to do in filling the orders in hand. A contract was made for a foreign port at $16. We quote: re-sawed $14@$16, rough edge $12 @$14, and for assorted cargoes of Scantling, Boards, &c., $13. The arrivals of Timber during the week have been liberal, the largest portion of which has been of a quality suitable for mill purposes. For shipping timber there has been an increased demand, and prices have somewhat improved. Sales have been at prices somewhat better than could be obtained two weeks ago. We continue our quotations of $8@$13 as extremes. In mill Timber we have no improvement to report, though the receipts meet with ready sale at fair prices." The exports of the week from Savannah have been 1,237,446 feet, including 172,488 feet to New-York.

MOLASSES—The demand is restricted by the advanced prices claimed. New-Orleans, 33c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 24c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 20c. @23c.; Clayed Cuba, new crop, 20c.@21c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine opens quietly, but firmly at $3 75@$3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been sold, at 48c.@49c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar and Pitch remain as last noticed. Resin is in good request, including Common at $1 47½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OIL—Linseed is moderately inquired for, and is quoted at 57c.@58c., cash, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at about previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite dull and heavy, with very light sales at $16 60@$16 70 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 40 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are depressed and down to 8¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 8¾c@9¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is sparingly sought after at languid prices. The transactions since our last embrace 170 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and firm; the transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $9 50@$11 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $17 25@ $18 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates —12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6¾c. @8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs., fair to strictly prime, at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs. In Charleston last week the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts—3,872 trcs. clean, and 65,000 bushels rough; the sales comprised about all the clean received, at from $2 87½@$3 75, chiefly at $3 12½@$3 37½ ₱ 100 lbs., and 15,000 bushels rough at 77c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Exports—5,343 trcs. (including 201 trcs. to New-York,) leaving on shipboard, not cleared, last Friday, 4,791 trcs. In Savannah last week there were received, 353 trcs. clean, and 10,225 bushels rough; sold, 799 trcs. clean at from $2 75@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; and exported, 1,191 trcs., including 512 trcs. to New-York.

SEED—6,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold in Boston last week at $1 50, cash, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Exhibit no important change. Sales 470 hhds., in lots, at 5c.@6¾c. for New-Orleans, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for Cuba, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. Prime at 11¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—The general inquiry is pretty brisk. Prices of the leading kinds are quite firm and buoyant.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at 23c., cash, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—In Boston, last week, Domestic Wool was in fair request at uniform prices, with sales reported of 130,000 lbs. fleece and pulled. The transactions included 1,000 bales Peruvian, with 63 bales of Mediterranean and South American, at unchanged quotations.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and languid. For Liverpool, Cotton, 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 2s. ₱ bbl.; Pork 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d. @4s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.@2s.3d.; Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. @4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Twenty acres of property in Chicago are in litigation in chancery, beside 600 acres outside of the city limits. The plaintiffs are private parties, who claim that the property was sold, years ago, under a defective mortgage. The defendants are the Rock Island Railroad Company and 139 private owners. The value of the property is immense.

The unusual Winter spectacle of birds singing in the parks at Albany was observed on Wednesday

STEEL SPRINGS TEMPERED FOR LADIES' hoops, and also Extension Skirts for sale by SCHMIDT & MULLER, Manufacturers, No. 69 John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA MATINEE.
Sole Lessee and Director ..... B. Ullman
This morning, at 9 o'clock, commences the sale of reserved seats for to day's matinée, and to-morrow's DON GIOVANNI.
THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, Feb. 23, at 1¾ o'clock,
OPERA MATINEE—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,
now performing in Paris with great success, and received with such enthusiasm at its first representation at the Academy in January.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In compliance with numerously expressed, wishes seats may in future be secured in advance for the Opera Matinées at an extra charge of 25 cents.
The sale of seats for the Matinée commences this morning, at the ticket offices. Tickets to be had at the door.
TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 1¾,
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.
Mme. D'ANGRI,
SIEDENBERG, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO.
Admission to all parts ..... Fifty cents
Reserved seats ..... 25 cents extra
The bar-room and amphitheatre will be invariably closed at the Opera Matinées. Doors open at 1 o'clock.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 8,
IL DON GIOVANNI,
on a scale of colossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY, painted expressly for this occasion,
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE,
illuminated by twenty candelabras, with
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE,
in addition to the regular orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night, of
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, CARADORI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, OEHRLEIN,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time in America as
LEPORELLO.
THE MAJESTIC FINALE OF THE FIRST ACT
will be executed by
THREE DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS.
The first on the right side of the stage will play,
LA GAVOTE,
while the second on the left side will play
THE LANDLER,
and the regular orchestra executes
THE MANUET.
Three different melodies composed in three different movements, and played by the three orchestras
AT THE SAME TIME.
THE FAR-FAMED LIBERTY CHORUS
will be executed by
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, CARADORI,
GASSIER, ROCCO, LABOCETTA,
CARL FORMES,
and a choral and instrumental force of
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY.
The sale of seats for DON GIOVANNI commences this morning at 9 o'clock, at the three ticket offices.
On FRIDAY—Only night this season of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
in which Mme. D'ANGRI will make her first appearance as the Princess.
On SATURDAY—Cheap Opera night,
ERNANI,
with a grand and new cast.

FRY'S ELEVENTH QUARTETTE
Will be performed at Guilmette's classical chamber concert, Dodworth's room, No. 806 Broadway,
THURSDAY EVENING, 25TH INST.
Artists—Annie Milner, the English prima donna,
Charlotte Bird, the American prima donna.
Charles Guilmette, the eminent baritone,
Robert Goldbeck, the German pianist,
Wm. A. King, the English pianist.
Messrs. Noll, Reyer and Bergner, of the celebrated Eisfeld quartette party, and the great English violinist,
HENRY COOPER.
Tickets to be had only of CHARLES GUILMETTE, No. 6 Union-Square, between 14th and 15th sts., 4th-av. Tickets $1.

MISS SUTHERLAND.—THE SCOTTISH NIGHTINGALE'S GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Under the patronage of the Highland Guard and Caledonian Club, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 24, 1858.
Miss SUTHERLAND is happy to state that she has secured, for this occasion, the services of
MR. WALTER RALYEA,
the eminent and only male soprano, formerly of Mme. Anna Bishop's and Miss Catharine Hayes' troupes, his first appearance in New-York this season.
MR. CUMMING,
the celebrated characteristic Scottish vocalist, who will sing some of the gems of Scotch and Jacobite airs, in full Highland costume.
H. C. BECHT ..... Pianist
She has also engaged ROBERTSON'S QUADRILLE BAND, who will accompany the songs, and will, during the evening, play several favorite pieces.
Admission ..... Fifty cents
Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at all the music stores and at the door on the evening of the concert.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.
ONE NIGHT MORE OF THE COURIER.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1858,
will be presented the thrilling four-act Drama of
THE COURIER OF LYONS.
Joseph Lesurques, Dubosc, an escaped criminal ..... Mr. Jordan.
Jerome ..... Mr. Burnett. | Fouinard ..... Mr. Peters.
Jolliquet ..... Mr. Jefferson. | Didier ..... Mr Stoddart.
Choppard ..... Mr. Wheatleigh. | Julie ..... Mrs. T. B. Johnston.
Jeanne, an outcast ..... Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE VILLAGE LAWYER.
Scout ..... Mr. Jefferson. | Snarl ..... Mr. Burnett.
Sheepface ..... Mr Peters. | Kate ..... Miss Miller
Miss POLLY MARSHALL will appear in a few days.
Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7½, precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
Revival of CINDERELLA.
Prince ..... Master C. Sherwood
THE LANCERS QUADRILLE.
The VAN AMBURGH'S Menagerie.
The great Elephant TIPPO SAIB.
NOTICE.
CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Doors open at 1, performances commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
RAFFAELE, OR THE REPROBATE OF PARIS.
To be followed by the comic Pantomime of
THE RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR.
After which, THE BRIGAND.
To conclude with THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1858,
That modern "Garrick" and Ethiopian Wit,
Mr. EFH. HORN, and BISHOP BUCKLEY,
In new features and extraordinary doings.
See the new and laughable Burlesque,
TEN MINUTES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit ..... 12 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,
Will be acted the historical Drama called the
DAWN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES.
To be followed by the
MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.
To conclude with the Drama of the
FLOATING BEACON.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE HER LECTURE on "Beautiful Women" at the Brooklyn Athenæum WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family.)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY THE last week of the American play, by an American author, written to illustrate the "Times that Tried Men's Souls," the extraordinarily successful PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, repeated THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7 o'lock, with MRS. CHARLES HOWARD as ISABEL; MR. H. WATKINS as the NEGRO JOCKO! the rest of the characters by the rest of the company. AFTERNOON, at 3, the performance of the touching condensation of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, prepared expressly for the HOWARD FAMILY, entitled THE DEATH OF EVA. Eva, Little Cordelia Howard; St. Clair, Mr. G. C. Howard; Topsy, Mrs. G. C. Howard. After which a DANCE by Mlle. SALOME, and the comedietta of CATCHING AN HEIRESS, presented by the company. ANOTHER LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED! Mrs. Southworth's astonishingly popular story, THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING, now being published in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, is in course of rapid dramatization for this establishment, as it appears in the columns of the journal alluded to. The beautiful AQUARIA, a FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cts.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

DR. VALENTINE! DR. VALENTINE!!—DR. VALENTINE will give one of his HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENTS for the benefit of the Newsboys, Lodging House, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Tickets 25 cents. Checks for reserved seats, 25 cents extra. To be had at the music stores.

THE HAYDN QUARTET WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public that their first Classical *Soiree*, to be given on Feb. 23, at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, had to be postponed till TUESDAY, March 2, an account of the serious indisposition of one of their members.

THEO. EISFELD'S EIGHTH SEASON.—The 3d soirée, 42d concert, on TUESDAY, Feb 23, at Dodworth's Academy. Mrs. Anna Warren and Mr. Richard Hoffman will assist Mr. Eisfeld's quartet party. Tickets $1 each. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS. A SUPERIOR SELECTION of Protestant and other domestics of that respectable experience and intelligent class, for which MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, has so long had the reputation for providing, may now be found waiting at this extensive establishment, and although most of those servants are of a superior class to those to be found elsewhere, and have served in the first families in this country and Europe, their wages will be found moderate; the selection comprises the most efficient children's nurses thorough cooks, waiter girls and general servants; also, experienced coachmen, valets, grooms, gardeners and farmers.
WM. MANNING & CO., Agents.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as cook, washer and ironer, in City or country; is a thorough meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of meat, poultry, fish, game soups, &c.; competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen; can produce undoubted testimonials; lived ten years in one family; is obliging and willing, kind and respectful to her employer; wants a quiet domestic family; can be seen at No. 203 7th-av, near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MOST EXPERIenced girl, as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse and seamstress; is a girl who thoroughly understands her duties in any of the above departments; will be found a person of a kind, good disposition, and an acquisition in any family where neatness, experience and respectful manners are essential. Inquire for "NURSE," at 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SITUATION BY A single man who has been thoroughly bred to the profession, with 20 years' experience in the business; thorough practical knowledge of green-house, hot house and grape house; also, the laying out of new grounds, and all the operations pertaining to fruit, flower and vegetable gardening; satisfactory City references given as to capability, honesty and industry. Address C. J., HORTICULTURIST, at the office of this paper, for three days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE AND COMpetent young women, situations separate or together, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer; makes excellent bread and pies, or would go as laundress; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both are willing and obliging; good places more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wants a place as professed cook; she understands soups, game, jellies, creams, blanc manges, in either English, French, Spanish or American style. She also understands the poultry and dairy. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., in the rear, between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED.—A VERY ACTIVE, WILLING WOman wishes a situation as a good meat and pastry cook; makes good bread, and understands milk and butter; has a good boy, 12 years old, very smart would do waiting and be generally useful; she would take moderate wages if the lad was taken with her; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GOOD COOKS washers and ironers; three chambermaids and waiters; a young Scotch girl as nurse; a Protestant mulatto cook, or general housework; and by a number of smart, competent girls in various branches of domestic work, with good references, varying from two to seven years. Apply at WESLEY & CO.'S Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They both understand their business perfectly, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 165 11th st., near Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer or to take care of children, or would have no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring it up by hand; or invalid lady or sick nurse, and is a good seamstress if required; the best of City reference given as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does fine washing and ironing; is a competent chambermaid and a most magnificent shirt ironer. Wages $7 and $8 a month. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMART, ACTIVE, TIDY young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. The lady with whom she lived last will be glad to recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and soups. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place.

WANTED.—A STEADY SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family; can cut and fit children's clothes of all kinds; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, as she has always lived in that capacity; the best of City reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, AN ENGLISHMAN; he is single, and thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can milk, or make himself useful. Address B. C., care of Mr. CARR, saddler, No. 448 Canal-st.; best of City reference; no objection to any part of the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days. Inquire at the corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family. She will undertake the thorough charge of the kitchen. Can give the best of City reference, and is but two years out of England. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF first-class Protestant and Catholic girls, who have the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—Nothing but honest servants admitted.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AND WILLING Protestant young woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker; and an excellent washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference; call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 360 6th-av. until suited. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing, &c., of a family, by a young woman well recommended. Call at No. 191 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at any time between 6 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST young man in a private family. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 24 3d av.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; she can give the very best City references. May be seen for this day at her present home, No. 102 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 108 St. Mark's-place, room No. 17.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., *Times* Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR ENGLISH young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as infant's nurse; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by a nice girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family or first class boarding-house. Is an excellent pastry cook. Good City reference. Apply to No. 6 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. B. J Post-Office, Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, launderesses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK, TO ATTEND A DRY GOODS store, who has some experience in the business. Must be of good character, and have good references. Apply at No 517 Greenwich-st. A. WILDEY.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL DRUG STORE, A CLERK who thoroughly understands the business. No other need apply. Address, giving references, age, salary expected, &c., Box No. 1,104 New-York Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-making, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 893½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. H., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best of City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITUations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or general children's nurse; is a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City reference as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF smart, willing girls, Protestants and Catholics, for the City or country; families supplied with servants of all nations and in any capacity, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, by leaving their order three days previous to requiring them.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address P., PLUMBER, *Times* Office or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 121 28th-st,

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also by a Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; also by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NO. 136 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman and wife; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A young married gentleman and lady, in the vicinity of Fulton ferry, who will furnish their own room, and the gentleman will only want breakfast and tea except on Sunday; terms must be moderate; a note addressed to M., office of this paper, will be attended to; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE ENTIRE second floor (comprising four large and two small rooms, unfurnished) of a house in Brooklyn, pleasantly situated, and convenient of access from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, to let, with board. Two families of grown persons preferred. References exchanged. Apply at No. 48 Livingston st.

BOARD WANTED.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEman desires boarding with a strictly private and genteel family who keep a liberal table and dine about 2 o'clock. He is quiet and retired and will pay liberally for suitable accommodation. Address H. M. N., *Times* office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—PLEASANT rooms for a gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen, in a new house, with a private family, one block from South 10th-st Ferry. Apply to S. LYON, No. 82 Warren-st., New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—From the first of April, with a private family preferred. Must not be more than one hour's ride or sail distant from this City. Address A. A., box No. 2,573 New-York Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, without board, for two single gentlemen; must be in Columbia, Willow, Hicks, Pierrepont or Remsen sts., near the Ferry. Price no objection, if quarters are desirable. Address, for three days, HUDSON, Box No. 1,842 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY residing in Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife; would give a preference to parties residing near the W

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

We are constantly in the receipt of communications purporting to state important facts, but entirely anonymous. We must repeat that, for reasons of evident propriety, *anonymous communications conveying information will, under no circumstances,* RECEIVE ANY ATTENTION WHATEVER. We must have such evidence as the writer's name and address may afford of the truth of his statements;—as a matter of course, they are always considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news, from all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—Matinée, 1½ P. M.—ITALIAN OPERA—L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN—BOOBS AT THE SWAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CINDERELLA—VAN AMBURG'S MENAGERIE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—THE COURIER OF LYONS—THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—RAFFAELLE—THE RED GNOME—THE BRIGAND—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—DAWN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES—THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK—THE FLOATING BEACON.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 444 Broadway—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—MAID OF THE WARPATH—Afternoon—THE DEATH OF EVA.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Niagara leaves Boston for Liverpool.....Feb. 24
The Indian leaves Portland for Liverpool.....Feb. 27
The Borussia leaves New-York for Hamburg.....March 1
The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool.....March 3
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall..March 10

☞ The mails at the New-York Post-Office, for the *Niagara*, which leaves Boston to-morrow, close this afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The atmosphere of the city of Washington just at present seems to be very promotive of personal difficulties. One is at present pending between Messrs. CULLOM of Tennessee, formerly Clerk of the House of Representatives, and CLAY, of Kentucky; another between Ex-Lieutenant RHIND and Commander BOUTWELL, of the Navy; and another between Lieutenants BELL and WILLIAMS, of the Navy. It is expected that a meeting will take place between CLAY and CULLOM this morning, all efforts at a reconciliation having failed. RHIND posted BOUTWELL as a liar and a coward, for which he has been arrested and held to bail for a criminal trial. It is expected that a duel will take place between BELL and WILLIAMS.

From dispatches received in Washington from Commander PAGE, of the United States ship-of-war *Germantown*, which was at Bombay on the 9th of January, we learn that our commercial affairs in that region are in a highly prosperous condition. Fifteen American ships were loading and discharging at Bombay. The *Germantown* is the first American vessel of war which has visited that port for fifteen years, and her officers were received by the authorities with every national and personal courtesy.

WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated yesterday with considerable spirit, with a military parade; a rally of the O. U. A. at the Academy of Music, where Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS delivered a becoming oration; and by sundry balls and festivals in the evening.

The Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated more generally than usual yesterday. At Richmond, Va., the new equestrian statue of WASHINGTON was inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies, the occasion being one of magnificent display.

Five steamers were burnt at New-Orleans on Sunday morning, the loss on which is estimated at $70,000, only partially covered with insurance. The whole of the shipping in port was at one time in a precarious condition.

Hon. THOMAS M. FOOTE, editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, died on Saturday night.

The ship *John Milton*, from San Francisco or the Chincha Islands, and probably loaded with guano, went ashore on Montauk Point, L. I., last Saturday morning, and soon entirely broke up. The dead bodies of eight persons who were on board have been found, nor is it thought that a single one of the officers or crew has escaped alive.

Judge KANE, well known through his connection with the celebrated Passmore Williamson case, and father of the late Dr. KANE, the Arctic traveler, died on Sunday evening at his residence in Philadelphia.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened more vigorously for Cotton and Flour, each of which commodities advanced in price. Grain was dull, and rather heavy. Provisions were lightly dealt in, and hog products leaned in favor of buyers. Groceries were moderately inquired for, and were held with much firmness. Resin was in good demand at full rates. Spirits Turpentine declined to 48c.@49c., cash, ₱ gallon. Hides were pretty brisk and buoyant. The movements in other branches of trade were not important.

Officer VOOS, of the Tenth Ward, whose arrest for extorting money from a poor washwoman on a promise to effect the release of her husband from prison, as mentioned in the TIMES, Monday, was yesterday suspended from duty by the Police Commissioners until the charge can be investigated. Two policemen of the same precinct, alleged to have been associated with VOOS in his shystering game, will, it is said, be called to account, and perhaps dismissed.

A large assemblage of the "fancy" convened Sunday afternoon at the foot of Fifteenth-street, North River, to witness a prize fight between two noviciates. The Police heard of the affair and put a stop to the intended proceedings. Two arrests were made, but the principals escaped.

A young fellow named GEORGE ADOHAUS, *alias* CALEB GUNNION, has been arrested for picking a man's pocket of a gold watch and chain. From evidence adduced yesterday before one of the Police Justices, it is believed that the prisoner was one of the party who attempted to take the life of Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT a few weeks ago, while the latter, at a late hour in the night, was passing through Tenth-street. The matter is undergoing investigation.

Another of the daily prayer-meetings was commenced yesterday, in the John-street Methodist Church, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. One has also been opened in Dr. PARKER'S church, Fourth-avenue; and others, in various sections of the City, which have been open for some weeks, continue to attract crowds of worshipers. Taken in connection with the usual observances of Lent, great numbers of daily attendants are visible in the City churches. We publish to-day a general directory of the places open for daily worship.

The venerable REMBRANDT PEALE delivered a lecture last evening in the room of the Historical Society, on the various portraits of WASHINGTON. It was cordially listened to by a full audience, and on the motion of the ex-Minister from the Hague, announced for repetition on Wednesday next.

For several weeks past Brooklyn has been flooded with counterfeit American Quarters and Half-Dollars. We are informed that the coin, some of it, was received by the employes at the Navy-Yard on their last pay-day—one week ago last Saturday. It was rumored that a large quantity, apparently fresh from the Mint, was then paid out, and when it was returned, that a request was made to keep the matter quiet, or it might injure the Bank from which the coin was received.

The Kansas Snarl.

Time, which solves most entanglements, seems to complicate the Kansas question. It is evident that President BUCHANAN intends to reconcile the country to the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, by having the certificates of election given to the Free State Legislature, who are, beyond all doubt, legally entitled to them. Gen. CALHOUN'S letter clearly foreshadows such a purpose, though it is not sufficiently explicit to inspire the public with any great degree of confidence in the sincerity of his intentions. It is generally believed that his leading object, throughout the controversy, has been to secure his own return to the Senate of the United States; and nothing short of the actual delivery of the certificates to the parties entitled to them will convince the public that he will, under any circumstances, relinquish his expectation of success.

But the necessities of the Administration may overbear Gen. CALHOUN'S personal and political interests. The President is anxious to get the Kansas question out of the way. Caring nothing whatever for the merits of the controversy, he is disposed to end it in the shortest manner possible in order that he may give his attention, and direct that of the public, to other and more important undertakings. He will do everything in his power, therefore, to force upon Congress the speedy adoption of the Lecompton Constitution, and would be very willing to see the Free-State Party, who are confessedly in the ascendant, take immediate possession of the new State Government if he could only get it off his own hands.

But there is a double difficulty in this case. The South would be very likely to abandon the Lecompton Constitution immediately if they saw that the offices which it creates were to pass at once into the hands of the Free-State men; and the Free-State men themselves,—or a portion of them at all events,—in Kansas, are determined not to assume office, or permit the State Government to be organized at all, under the Lecompton Constitution. The Territorial Legislature which has just adjourned, and which represented the conservative portion of the Free-State Party, was almost as ultra upon this point as the Topeka zealots themselves. The House of Representatives passed a bill, by a very large majority, declaring it a crime punishable with *death* for any person to attempt to put in operation a State Government under the Lecompton Constitution;—and it failed to become a law only from want of a few votes in the Council. Judging from the indications of public sentiment in the Territory, and from the opinions expressed by those most familiar with its affairs, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for any State Government to be organized under that instrument. And most assuredly, if the certificates should be given to the men counted in by the enormous and palpable frauds of Leavenworth County and the Delaware Crossing, they could not meet for business anywhere within the State, except under the protection of United States troops.

It is by no means certain, therefore, that Mr. BUCHANAN will find the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution the shortest road out of the embarrassments which now surround him. If the certificates are given to the Free-State men, he will pretty certainly encounter the hostility of the South:—if to the others, it will be followed by civil war in Kansas. He may find DOUGLAS the best pilot in this emergency after all.

The Anglo-French Alliance.

As all who justly estimated the character of the man, must from the first have foreseen that he would, NAPOLEON III. has already begun to exert himself in the repression of the Anglo-phobic extravagancies of his satellites, civil and military. Against the blatant menaces of the Colonels DE CASTAGNY, and the insolent insinuations of the Counts DE MORNY, the Emperor has set the most particularly elaborate displays of courteous goodwill in his correspondence with the Queen of England, and in the magnificence of the gifts presented by his Empress to the daughter of VICTORIA. Low mutterings of angry excitement are still heard from the official, which are the only extant political presses of the Empire, and doubtless the soldiers of the line, in all the multitudinous barracks of the vast imperial camp which stretches over France, still cheer the monotony of military life with valiant dreams of the great deeds they would do, if the Column of Boulogne could only be transported across the Channel, and set up in Folkestone. But the master of them all has seen his danger, and has drawn back from it in time to avoid at least the shock which his power would receive from the propagation throughout Europe of a belief that his alliance with Albion was likely to give way. Whether the Imperial hand has been laid upon the army, and the functionaries, in time to avert the practical loosening of the ties which the Crimean campaign had knitted between the Emperor himself and the English people, may well, however, be a question. And this is a question of no slight perspective importance to NAPOLEON. Hostile as the English people almost unanimously were to the Dictation of 1851, it is very certain that the apparent good faith and manly directness of the Emperor's policy in his alliance with England, had gradually won for him a more solid personal popularity in Great Britain than had ever been enjoyed by any ruler of the French. This popularity rested on the general conviction of the English mind, that no foreign sovereign had ever so thoroughly well understood, and that few had ever so loyally dealt by the British nation. Immediately upon the fall of Sebastopol, symptoms of dissolution began to manifest themselves in the *entente cordiale* between the Western Powers, provoked in part, on the British side of the channel, by the somewhat aggravating assurance with which France arrogated to herself the lion's share of the glory of the Russian war, and in part by the vexatious reflection that Europe and the world had been urged and entreated by England's own voice, for many a long month, to believe that all the skill and fortune of the conflict had truly fallen to the French. Nevertheless, while the British grew sore on the subject of the magnanimity of France, they continued to put faith in the Emperor. NAPOLEON knew this, and the knowledge had up to this time been a strong lever in his policy. For, like Minister GUIZOT, in 1847, NAPOLEON understands perfectly well that international relations, which result from material interests alone, are always weak, and between States, like England and France, not only weak but perilous; and he found in his personal hold upon the confidence of England just the moral ties which it must, for years to come, be idle to seek in the "mutual sentiments and instincts" of two nations so radically unlike in character, so widely divorced by history, and so feebly linked together by intellectual intercourse.

That personal hold his lieutenants and his secretaries have done their best to annihilate—and it would be extremely unwise for the statesmen of the rest of the world to regard the Anglo-French alliance from this day forth as a substantial reality strong enough to bear any ordinary stress of political necessities. And we may therefore fairly expect to see the Courts of Northern and Central Europe drift slowly backwards from the Tuileries towards St. James—not because the rulers of Austria, Russia and Prussia love England more, but because to them stability is the first and indispensable condition for which they must look in every political relation which they form—and because the alienation of England from NAPOLEON III. begins to undo, slowly but surely, the work which was done for France under the Western Alliance. Little as the Continental Powers may comprehend the motive of English politics, and bitterly as they undoubtedly hate the English name and nation, their instinctive and invincible distrust of the Napoleonic dynasty is a normal condition of their being; and they know at least that the English throne is a guarantee of order, far more sure than the revolutionary sceptre of the BONAPARTES.

Unless, therefore, some new, and as yet unforeseen contingency should be evoked by the fortunate star, as contrived by the fertile brain of the French Emperor, which may compel England again to poise her weight with the weight of France in the balance, against some formidable power or coalition in the East or in the West, the Anglo-French Alliance may be henceforth considered to be a purely diplomatic entity, which is a kind of creature just about as real and vital as a scholastic "chimera devouring second intentions." And, isolated from England, the Emperor will, in all human probability, find himself fatally forced into a career of the most dangerous despotism. He may resist the pressure of his senseless advisers for a day or a year, and adjourn for a longer or a shorter time, those "repressive measures," the mere anticipation of which has already done almost as much to shake, as his financial policy had done to consolidate, his authority in France—but the evil day must come, bringing with it to France the dread alternative of abject submission, or of the sanguinary vindication of her national value. At such a crisis, the spirit which rose in 1789 above the attiiude of any people, ancient or modern, will be found still alive and vigorous, between the Atlantic and the Rhine, not to be terrified by all the bayonets of the Second Empire, though led by five times five illustrious Marshals, and not to be appalled by all the fiery "phantoms of anarchy," which, as NAPOLEON III. himself has so justly said, "are forever summoned up by tyrants to be the pretext and excuse of tyranny."

The Virginia Steamship Enterprise.

Col. PRESTON has spread before the public, in the shape of a speech at Richmond, the precise results of his mission to Europe on behalf of the project to establish a line of steamers between Norfolk and some French port. He states that no definite contract has yet been made, but a paper has been drawn up by the Orleans Railway Company, "*advising*, in the form of a stipulatien, the basis upon which the projected service *might* be organized," as follows:

1. The number, tonnage, power and speed of the vessels shall be determined by the company; but the number shall not be less than four, nor the number of round trips per annum less than twenty-four.
2 and 3. The tonnage, power and speed of the vessels to be not less than the tonnage, &c., of the steamers *Fulton* and *Arago*.
4. The capital of the company to be $3,000,000.
5. *One half of the capital to be subscribed in America*, and one half by the Orleans Railway Company, or under its influence.
6. The "domicile" of the company to be in Paris in France.
7. The first year four directors to be French, and three American; the second year, four American and three French; and so on, alternately, unless otherwise determined by the statutes of the Company.
8. *The American interests to guarantee to the enterprise for ten years, a subvention for mail service*, $12,500 *per round trip*. Any subvention that may be given by the French Government shall likewise inure to the common benefit of the stockholders.
9. Two of the four proposed steamships to be built at Norfolk, or some other point in Virginia, and to carry the American flag; the other two to be built in France, and to carry the French flag.

Judging from this statement, we fear that the active establishment of this line is not so near at hand as some of our Virginia cotemporaries appear to suppose. There are two requirements in this basis of stipulations, which it may be somewhat difficult to fulfill. In the first place $1,500,000 are to be raised in the United States towards the capital of the company;—and we do not believe this can be done. Nothing but a reasonable prospect of remuneration in the shape of dividends will induce this subscription,—and it will be difficult to convince capitalists, North or South, that there is any such prospect. The failure of the Collins line of steamers will be an argument which it will be very difficult to surmount.

It is not easy to see from what quarter any considerable amount of business for this new line can be anticipated. No exports will be shipped at Norfolk which can reach New-York at less expense;—and we presume that the great bulk of the exports are within this category. Cotton, steamers, of course, cannot carry—its bulk and exposure to fire would render this impossible. Nor will imports go to Norfolk which can reach their ultimate destination at less cost by way of New-York. Nine-tenths of all our imports, which are consumed away from the seaboard, go to the Western States, and are carried thither at much less cost than they could be carried from Norfolk. Very few passengers, moreover, would go abroad by way of Norfolk, except possibly those who may live south of that point, and the proportion of such to the whole number is very small. It is not easy to see, therefore, from what quarter business is to come in sufficient amount to give the stock of this new Company any very decided attraction in the eyes of capitalists.

But the second condition of success is a guarantee of $300,000 a year from the Federal Treasury, under the pretext of mail service. The current of public sentiment and of Government action just now is decidedly against such donations. The fact that the noblest line of steamers this country ever saw has just been suffered to break down for lack of such Government aid, does not encourage the expectation that the required appropriation will be made for the new line. Even if it should be made, the French Government, it seems, is under no obligation to make a similar grant.

We must say that this project of an arrangement, which Colonel PRESTON has procured—for it amounts to nothing more—is extremely one-sided—that the Orleans Company have taken good care to keep the affair under their own control, and to throw all the burdens of the enterprise upon their Virginia associates.

Mexico—What is to Become of Her?

The experiment of self-government has proved a failure in the adjacent Republic of Mexico. Since her revolt from Spain, she has passed through revolutions without number, and has no end of different rulers. But her progress has been constantly backward. Government, by whomsoever administered, has failed to fulfil its functions. It has not established justice, or protected the people, or made life and property secure. On the contrary, it has uniformly been efficient for evil when strong enough to accomplish anything. Every successive administration has proved little better than organized robbery. In short, Mexican self-rule is a drama played out.

It is with nations as with individuals. When a man, through poverty or bad habits, becomes notoriously unable to take care of himself, the law appoints for him a guardian. This proceeding is founded, not in caprice or oppression, but in natural justice and the necessity of the case. The best interests of the unfortnnate imbecile are consulted. So, too, are the rights and comfort of his neighbors.

Mexico requires a guardian. This is a settled fact—not an open question. The only one—and a most important one—to be considered is this: Who shall that guardian be?

When that matter is decided—as soon it must be—the United States will claim to be heard. No European power may quietly establish a monarchy on this Continent. Every sentiment of Anglo-Saxon progress rises up against such a step.

COMONFORT is now here. It is believed that he desires aid from the Government or People of the United States; to be reinstated under American protection, and to introduce American energy, industry, and capital into Mexico.

Should such an appeal be made, would it be unheeded? We think not. Mexico is our nearest neighbor on the South. Her territory, partly within the tropics, abounds in the choicest material for commerce, including the precious metals. Hitherto our citizens have been deterred from entering Mexico by the notorious insecurity of life and property. But let a stable government once be established, and the tide of American progress will set resistlessly toward the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Without war or fillibustering, Mexico, through the entire extent of her vast salubrious and fertile domain, would be Americanized. Industry, the arts, and commerce, would flourish. Her degraded and unhappy population would feel the impulse of our example, and a new era of wealth, social progress, and national greatness would be inaugurated.

Eccentric Charity.

There are various ways of doing good, none of which we have the least desire to find fault with. One man takes pleasure in accumulating a fortune for the sake of bequeathing it to charitable institutions at his death, while another finds pleasure in giving as he goes; one endows a hospital while another founds a library; one man chooses to send Bibles to the Heathen, while another finds satisfaction in giving food to the beggar at his door.

It is well for the world that charitable intentions do not always run in grooves, and that the whims of the benevolent are as diverse as the necessities of the needy. No kind of giving is given in vain. The truest benevolence, though it may not always be the wisest, is that which springs from the desire to see others happy, and which loves to relieve real want on the spot, instead of delegating the power of charity to an almoner.

The present season of suffering has afforded abundant opportunities to the charitably-disposed people of New-York, and though the demands upon their benevolence have been extraordinary, they have generally been met in a spirit becoming a Christian and affluent metropolis. Among the innumerable private charities of the City there is an establishment of a very peculiar character, of which we furnish an account in another part of this morning's TIMES. An eccentric philanthropist, named FARMER, has opened a free restaurant at No. 47 Ludlow-street, where all hungry people, who have no money, are invited to partake of a free dinner of soup, meat, vegetables, and a cup of coffee. Mr. FARMER superintends his *menage* in person, and refuses no one who applies to him. He dines fourteen or fifteen hundred persons daily, and among them are many whose appearance would not indicate a condition of beggary.

It is nearly three months since this novel restaurant was opened, and among the pensioners of the establishment there are fifty or sixty families dependant upon it for their daily food. The character of the people frequenting the "free dining saloon" may serve as an indication of the comparative condition of our population. Mr. FARMER divides his visitors into three classes; the first and most numerous are the natives of Ireland; the second are English and American; and the third Germans and blacks, the Germans forming the smallest number.

The benevolent originator of this excellent establishment, who maintains it at his own cost, is, as a matter of course, an object of a good deal of curiosity, and the charitably disposed are not backward in inventing some adequate motive for his eccentric conduct. While some assert that he must be insane, "other some" sagaciously hint that he wants to be Mayor. But, unhappily for us, men of that peculiar stamp do not want to be Mayor, and, if they did, those who make Mayors do not want them. Until we have some good reason for changing our opinion we shall venture to assume that this eccentric philanthropist is instigated by no other motive than a desire to do good to his fellow creature; or it may be he was in need of a new sensation, and has found it in the excitement of seeing the poor and hungry made comfortable.

THE ST. LOUIS DISASTER—INSECURITY OF OUR LARGE HOTELS.—Seldom does there occur so startling a calamity as the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis, on Friday morning last. At 3 o'clock A. M., when the inmates were asleep, the fatal elements swept through the lower portion of the edifice, cutting off all means of escape from fifty persons, who perished, either in their rooms or by desperately leaping from upper windows.

It is not enough that we should deplore such a disaster; a lesson also should be learned. Of late much has been said upon the hazards of school-houses and public halls in case of fire; and some valuable improvements in the means of egress have been the result. Is there no need of improving hotels in anticipation of fire? Are not the hundreds of lodgers which they contain, when asleep in upper stories and in unfamiliar buildings, in peril at least as great as the occupants of school or lecture-rooms? Our people have a passion for "mammoth" hotels. When an old one is to be eclipsed a larger must be built. A more extensive front and more numerous chambers bear the palm. So shall it invariably happen that the traveler will go to the hotel which is newest and largest. There may be a dozen excellent houses of smaller dimensions; they fail to attract him. Size is what he cares for. Accordingly, the porter of the "Universal Hotel" receives his carpet bag. What though it be crowded so that his dormitory must be on the sixth floor, scarcely larger than a coffin, and reached through no end of tortuous passages? Does he not dine with five hundred others, in the "immense ordinary?" Are not his letters ornamented with an engraving of the magnificent edifice?" What though he might have been more comfortable at a smaller establishment! Would he have been so distinguished? And who shall say he does not receive the worth of his money?

But, while asleep in his little bedroom near the roof, the fearful cry of Fire is heard. He starts up in alarm. To his despair he recollects that he can no more find his way through all the stairs and halls leading to the outer door than he could thread the intricacies of a tropical forest.

We need not pursue the sad and fatal story. It is written in the history of the Pacific Hotel conflagration at St. Louis.

Probably it were vain to recommend comfort, safety and economy in the matter of hotels to the American traveling community. But in the construction of those vast buildings in which our people delight, would it not be well to provide for the safety of lodgers in case of fire in the night? Let there be means for instantly awakening and for speedy escape. What these means should be, are questions of detail for architects and builders, the solution of which cannot be difficult.

THE DUELS AND ROWS AT WASHINGTON.—Our national capital seems to be given over for the moment to violence and blackguardism. Two or three duels are talked about,—prodigious efforts are made to stop one of them,—charges are filed in the War Department against one army officer for sending a challenge to another, and an ex-officer of the navy is to be put upon trial for posting an officer who had refused to accept his challenge.

The affair between Messrs. CULLOM and CLAY is simply disgraceful. Both are gentlemen of ability and position, and should have had sense and manners enough to avoid the miserable bar-room wrangle in which the difficulty began. We copy from one of our cotemporaries what purports to be an authentic report of the incidents of the dispute. If the coversation is correctly rehearsed, both parties must have been tipsy, or else their reputation for common sense has exceeded their deserts. Mr. CULLOM, narrating the incidents of a journey to the Hermitage, used the expression that he had bearded the lion in his den. Mr. CLAY replied in a way which was probably intended for a joke, but which Mr. CULLOM construed into an insult. Mr. CLAY disclaimed any intention of saying anything offensive, but Mr. CULLOM was not to be thus appeased, and pronounced Mr. CLAY the "apostate son of a noble sire," whereupon Mr. C., alleging his lack of physical strength as a reason for not striking him, he declared that Mr. CULLOM was a "d—d scoundrel." Hereupon, Mr. CULLOM struck Mr. CLAY and made his nose bleed, which ended the first chapter of the tragedy. At the last accounts a large cohort of Senators and other dignitaries were diligently endeavoring to patch up the quarrel, so as to prevent the duel,—in which endeavor, at the latest accounts, they were not likely to prove successful. The parties will probably have a meeting this morning, and so end the affair.

These difficulties at the Capital do not appear to be connected in any way with political differences, and the debates of Congress are less acrimonious than usual, when questions of so much importance as those now pending are under discussion. But they show a low state of manners, and are disgraceful to the country, as well as to the parties directly concerned in them.

SETTLEMENT OF THE HISPANO-MEXICAN DISPUTE.—Our Havana correspondent, in a letter which we published yesterday, stated that the long-pending difficulty between Spain and Mexico had been peaceably adjusted. Our readers will remember that the immediate cause of the quarrel was the assassination and indiscriminate plunder of Spanish subjects in Mexico by the soldiers of General ALVAREZ. The Mexican Government, when an explanation and indemnity were demanded, pretended that the murdered Spaniards had participated in the revolutionary contest then going on. From this position, however, they subsequently receded, and the punishment they inflicted upon the parties concerned in the outrage appeased the Spanish wrath, and prepared the way for the settlement that has just taken place. The relations between Spain and Mexico, for many years past, have been unfriendly. Long outstanding claims, which the latter refused or neglected to pay, had embittered the animosity which the two nations have felt for each other since their political separation. But it was only the last cause of complaint that threatened actual war, and brought a Spanish fleet to Mexican waters.

Though Spain was itching to whip her feeble antagonist, there were complications in the question that she dared not overlook. American interference, in the event of an outbreak, was the nightmare that haunted the Spanish mind; and fears for the safety of Cuba and its large revenues, more than overbalanced the desire for revenge. How far these fears were well founded we do not pretend to say;—it would be impossible to foretell what changes a war upon our coasts might not create in public sentiment, or how far it might alter our relations with foreign States. No one, however, will question either the wisdom or prudence of Spain in accepting peace instead of war at a distance of three thousand miles from home. The practical Spaniard, if such a prodigy exists, will feel that through the successful mediation of France and England, his country has been able to withdraw with honor from a very unpleasant difficulty.

THE CANADIAN CAPITAL.—We perceive by our Canadian exchanges that general dissatisfaction prevails in respect to the selection of Ottawa City as the future seat of Government. The sum of £225,000 is said to be in the hands of the Executive, applicable to the construction of public buildings at Ottawa. But as much more will be needed for their completion; and it is threatened that the Provincial Parliament will refuse such appropriation.

The new capital is spoken of as follows by the Toronto *Globe*:

"For ourselves, we cannot help contemplating with the utmost aversion, the idea of expending such a sum as two millions of dollars on buildings in a place so entirely unsuited for the seat of Government as Ottawa. The Government can no more be kept there for a series of years, than it could be kept at Kingston in 1843. No one could ever propose to make it the capital of British North America, supposing a union of the Provinces to take place, and no division yet proposed has made Ottawa the centre of any State in the Federation. In a few years, at the most, the two millions of stone and brick would be abandoned to the moles and to the bats."

It will be recollected that the vexed question of location was submitted to the Queen, who designated Ottawa, very little, as would seem, to the satisfaction of her Canadian subjects.

Obituary Notices.

Hon. CLARKSON F. CROSBY died in this City yesterday morning, after an illness of some months' duration. It has already been stated that he had but recently returned from the South, whither he had journeyed for the benefit of his health, and that on reaching this City he found himself too feeble to proceed to his home in West Troy. His early death will be lamented by a very large circle who knew and loved him. He was a man of vigorous intellect, earnest impulses, and cordial and impressive manners. He was a graduate of Union College, but possessing an ample fortune never followed any profession. He served one year in the Assembly and two in the Senate, with marked ability and success. Mr. CROSBY leaves a widow and two children.

We regret to be called to record the death of Dr. THOMAS M. FOOTE, Editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, which event occurred on Saturday evening. Dr. F. relinquished, many years ago, the medical for the editorial profession, of which it is not too much to say that he was one of the brightest ornaments. As an elegant, forcible and pleasant writer he had few equals, and in personal intercourse his gentlemanly bearing was always agreeably conspicuous. Dr. FOOTE was appointed *Chargé* to New-Grenada in 1849 by Gen. TAYLOR, and Minister to Austria by President FILLMORE. Since his return from Europe his health had been poor, and some two or three years ago he disposed of his interest in his paper, with a view to retirement, but circumstances occurred which induced him to resume it. His age was not far from fifty.

Death of Judge Kane.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of Monday.

Hon. JOHN K. KANE, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died about 9 o'clock last evening at his residence, Fern Rock, on Green-lane, Twenty-second Ward. He had been suffering for some days from a very severe attack of pneumonia, the fatal termination of which had been anticipated by all who attended him. Judge KANE has so long been prominently before the public, not only by force of his own position, but as the father of the late Dr. KANE, that his decease deserves more than the ordinary paragraph notice.

JOHN KINTZING KANE was born in Philadelphia about the year 1795. He was a son of JOHN KANE, whose father emigrated from Ireland in the year 1756. His mother was a Miss VAN RENSSELLAER, of New-York. He was educated at Yale College, and then studied law in Philadelphia, in the office of the late Judge HOPKINSON. On the 8th of April, 1817, he was admitted to the bar, and soon took rank among its members as one of the most promising of their number. He was originally a Federalist in politics, but in the Jackson times gave in his adhesion to the Democratic Party, and was elected by them several times to the State Legislature. He was also at one time their candidate for Mayor, and held, too, for a time, the office of City Solicitor. In 1845, he was appointed, by Gov. SHUNK, Attorney-General of the State. This office he resigned in June, 1846, when, on the decease of Judge RANDALL, of the United States District Court, President POLK appointed him to fill the vacancy. This office he continued to hold up to the time of his death. MRS. KANE, who survives him, was Miss JANE LEIPER, a descendant of THOMAS LEIPER, of the Revolution. A daughter and three sons also survive. The latter are Col. THOMAS L. KANE, who is now in California, R. PATTERSON KANE, Esq., a member of the bar and of the Common Council of this city, and Dr. JOHN K. KANE, who accompanied the searching expedition sent out in quest of the second Arctic expedition of the late Dr. KANE, and who is now in Paris.

Judge KANE was a gentleman of fine abilities, a good lawyer and a learned Judge. He was also an accomplished belles-lettres scholar, and an adept in the graceful accomplishments of society. Few men of our acquaintance were more courtly in manner, or better calculated to impress upon the observer the idea of a perfect gentleman. Whether at the bar, on the bench, in political life, or in society, he never for an instant lost his self-possession, or was betrayed into a rude word or a display of temper. He was a member of various artistic and scientific societies, such as the Musical Fund Society, the Academy of the Fine Arts, and the American Philosophical Society, and exercised high influence in all of them. However men may have differed from him on political questions, there are none that will deny him the possession of most winning social qualities and of great firmness and tenacity of purpose in everything that he undertook.

LECTURE ON INDIA.—Mr. LEONARD WRAY delivered last evening in Clinton Hall, before a very respectable audience, the first of his course of lectures on "India." He was accompanied to the rostrum by the Chairman of the Lecture Committee of the Mercantile Library Association, under whose auspices the series will be given. He described the physical and political geography of the Indian Peninsula, and narrated the origin and organization of the British East India Company, with which, he declared solemnly, he had no connection whatever, and, in regard to which, he asseverated that nothing can be more true than that it has governed India for the benefit of the natives. He dwelt particularly on the fact that the Company is virtually the agent of the Crown, because of its subjection to the Board of Control, which is composed of six Cabinet ministers, and claimed for it the credit of having effected the most desirable results, so far as the interests of both Great Britain and the natives of her Indian Empire are concerned.

☞ We have received copies Nos. 1 and 2 of the *American Commercial and Chemical Journal*, published every Monday by J. M. DEMELLS & Co., No. 36 Beekman-street. It is intended to be the general business organ for Druggists and those connected with the drug trade. It gives full reports of the sales of drugs, dyes and dyewoods, in this market, as well as in the leading domestic and foreign markets. It is printed on a folio sheet, has six columns of matter on each page, and makes a very attractive appearance. It is furnished to subscribers at $2 50 per annum, or 6 cents per copy.

☞ Private Calico Parties are coming into vogue in the City, following the lead of the Academy demonstration, and having a similar charitable intent. Cards are out for one of these parties up town on the 1st of March; the ladies desired to appear in calico dresses, to be worn the entire evening and sent the following day to the hostess for transmission to Mr. PEASE'S Five Points Mission.

Jessie Brown at Wallack's.

The most expeditious of all dramatists, and the best—Mr. DION BOURCICAULT—produced another new play last night at this popular house. Notwithstanding the sleighing attractions outside, an audience overwhelming in numbers was drawn together by the announcement. We have already told the story of "Jessie Brown," and how Mr. BOURCICAULT came to weave it like a silken thread into the coarse texture of a three-act piece for the stage. The fame of the heroines (and in this case a good pair of ears constitutes heroism) is world-wide by this time, and the name of JESSIE BROWN will be remembered when we fondly hope and pray the bag-pipes which gave her immortality will be forgotten.

To construct a play of this kind requires no ordinary tact, and it is saying a great deal that Mr. BOURCICAULT reserved his best round of applause for his last tableau, especially when it is remembered that this tableau was anticipated, from the first, by every one in the audience. From the first sound of the pipes to the crowning triumph of the Highlanders is but a moment in time, but it is a moment of ecstacy, of intense, wild enthusiasm. And simply as a picture, this *finale* to the piece possesses more merit than anything of the kind we have seen on the stage; the contrast of costumes, of physical conditions and bearing; the irresistible influence of a spirited charge, the strange military frame in which the whole picture is set; the wild wail of the pipes preposterously, but valiantly pretending to play a tune; the bright, confident face of the Scotch girl; these, and other points which we have not time to refer to, are the strong colors which Mr. BOURCICAULT judiciously blends in one of the finest tableaux ever seen on the stage.

The piece is enormously Scotch, there is no doubt about that; and were it not for a priest of doubtful nationality, who is bold enough to say God save the Queen at a critical point, the existence of the English as a nation, or even as an individual, might be overlooked. But then the Scotch, to whom the English owe so much, and who, in the realities of courage and devotion, are quite beyond the pen of fiction, the Scotch are treated well. Reduced to simple elements, the plot relates the story of a Scotch family located in the suburbs of Lucknow; they are surprised by *Nena Sahib*, but defend themselves bravely; some of the little party, however, are taken prisoners by *Nena Sahib*, and placed in prison; from this they escape by means of a British counter-mine, which, running into the Indian mine, leads necessarily into their quarters. The little party are then beleaguered; they have braved the dangers of the enemy for 80 days, and are literally starving in their poor garrison. *Nena's* troops commence the final attack; the British soldiers prepare to dispatch their wives and children with one merciful volley to save them from the atrocities of the rebels when the Scotch girl *Jessie* hears the otherwise unpardonable pipes and the triumphant picture to which we have referred brings down the curtain amid tumultuous applause.

The first night of a piece like this is little better than a rehearsal. Where so many supernumeraries are employed, the presence of an audience is absolutely necessary to get them into their proper places—which they did not always occupy last night. The principals, too, who have but little time to con their parts, fail to remember them from the incidental confusion. For these and other reasons equally uninteresting, we shall refer but briefly to the actual acting. At times it went smoothly, and at others it hung fire. To-night, therefore, the play will rest more neatly on its merits. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, the most charming of actresses, was a lovely *Jessie Brown*, and delivered her dialogue with the full flavor of the mountains in it, —so much so, indeed, that it amounted to absolute Gaelic to some of the audience untutored in the fearful perversions of the Scotch dialect. In the last act, the most trying of the piece, Miss ROBERTSON played with great power, pathetic, womanly and heroic. Messrs. LESTER, BLAKE and DAVENPORT have good parts, which, however, require more study, and played well, especially the first-named gentleman. Mesdames HOEY and GANNON were, as usual, perfect. Mr. BOURCICAULT as *Nena Sahib* presented us with a deliberate picture of that Oriental scoundrel; a picture totally free from any touch of emotional humanity. It was a fine performance.

The scenery and costumes were of course admirable, and the tableaux with which the various acts end were well contrived and effectual. The piece was a success, and will doubtless enjoy a long and prosperous career.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. ULLMAN'S spring season commenced last night, and the attendance was good, although owing to Lent and the snow carnival it did not represent the full musical force of our City. The performance consisted of BELLINI'S "Puritani," which was finely given. Signor TIBERINI made his reappearance in the character of *Arthur* and was warmly welcomed. The other artists received the usual general greetings which a kindly American audience knows so well how to bestow.

There will be a matinée to day, beginning at 1½ P. M., at which ROSSINI'S charming comic opera of "L'Italiana in Algeri" will be performed. On Wednesday night, "Don Giovanni," with its fine cast and auxilliary recommendations will be repeated.

Mr. ULLMAN announces that he has effected engagements with Signor RONCONI, the great baritone, and M. MUZARD, the celebrated *chef d'orchestre*, who with some of his choice players, will arrive in a few days.

EISFELD'S SOIREE.—Mr. EISFELD'S third classical soirée takes place to-night at Dodworth's Saloon. Mrs. WARREN and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN are the volunteers for the occasion. Mr. EISFELD'S quartett party will play some new pieces.

A FREE DINING-SALOON.—At Ludlow-street, No. 47, there is a Free Dining Saloon, where the hungry poor, without a cent for payment, may eat as much as they please of good substantial fare. Opposite the premises, extended across the street, is a huge banner bearing this inscription: JOHN W. FARMER'S Free Dining-Saloon. Plenty to eat and nothing to pay."

To say that hundreds of persons are attracted daily to this spot, is to say nothing to the purpose. Plenty to eat and nothing to pay, would attract a large proportion of the population of any great city, and we are not surprised to learn that only 1,443 persons dined at Mr. FARMER'S free-and-easy quarters on Saturday last, or that the average number of the recipients of his bounty, for six weeks past, has been 1,300. The fact is, that the place is besieged, and that Mr. FARMER, in undertaking to feed all the hungry people of the City, did not very closely calculate the extent of the hungry population.

In six weeks Mr. FARMER assures us that he has spent $7,000. In that time he has cooked several hundreds of hams, many thousand pounds of corned beef, three hundred and sixty bushels of potatoes, a corresponding amount of turnips and carrots, with coffee, and syrup to sweeten it, almost beyond reckoning.

Between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. this Free Dining Saloon is open to all comers, without challenge. To each is given a large bowl of soup and a good slice of meat, with plenty of vegetables. Of our own knowledge we can assert that the soup, meat and vegetables are of excellent quality and well cooked.

For the rest of the day, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 11 P. M., the bearer of a ticket (hundreds of which are left at the different police stations) can always obtain food. The ticket reads as follows: "JOHN W. FARMER'S Free Dining Saloon, No. 47 Ludlow-street. Come and eat, ye poor and hungry, without money and without price."

The Irish are the most numerous applicants for these free meals; next are English and Germans; then Americans, and lastly negroes. The negroes hover about the doors, and seem afraid to enter without a special invitation. But they are good feeders when they take their place at the table. The saddest thing is to see women there with a troop of decent children. Over sixty families depend every day on Mr. FARMER'S bounty. And there are some instances of men with good coats on their backs, who, to all appearance, should be earning their thousand or fifteen hundred dollars a year, who say they are out of employment, and dine with Mr. FARMER every day.

Our reporter was curious enough to ask Mr. FARMER what his free-eating saloon would cost him before the Winter was over. Having already spent $7,000, he calculates to spend $5,000 more.

People will make an Express office of the mails. In three days' time, the Postmaster at Charlestown, Mass., has taken from newspapers mailed at that office the following articles among others: Three contained dress patterns, 3 three skeins of silk each, 3 letters, 2 pieces of black silk, 1 landscape drawing, 1 a letter and a $3 bill, 1 a child's apron, 1 a roll of ribbon, 1 a ladies' collar, and 1 a China baby.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Adjournment of the Territorial Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1858.

The Territorial Legislature practically closed its session at 12 o'clock last night, and GOV. DENVER closed all communication with them at that hour, as he claims that the forty days to which they are limited by the organic act, expired at that time. This is probably correct, as they came together on the 4th of January, and forty days from said day was out on the 12th of February.

An important question to the people of Kansas hangs upon this contingency. The chief act of the session—the great measure of the times, to which the people of the whole country look for relief, viz: the bill providing for the election of Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, was not sent to the Governor until Wednesday morning, the 10th inst., and he is allowed three days in which to examine all bills, by statute. By this limitation the Governor holds the bill in his pocket, and the session runs out, while the people have no relief. One general complaint will go up from the people of Kansas, towards the members of this speculating Legislature. We have lost what no consideration can atone for. We have lost our all by the foolish tardiness of the Territorial Legislature. Although it is claimed by them that the bill will become a law, I see no good ground to sustain the position. I inclose the bill entire.

At a late hour last night Mr. HANNA offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, the council concurring,

That we do hereby for the *last time* solemnly protest against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution—that we hurl back with scorn the libelous charge contained in the Message of the President accompanying the Lecompton Constitution, to the effect that the freemen of Kansas are a lawless people; that, relying upon the justice of our cause, we do hereby, in behalf of the people we represent, solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, to our friends in Congress and in the States, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors, to resist the Lecompton Constitution and government by the force of arms if necessary—that, in this perilous hour of our history, we appeal to the civilized world for the rectitude of our position, and call upon the friends of freedom everywhere to array themselves against the last act of oppression in the Kansas drama.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to immediately transmit certified copies of these resolutions to the President, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate of the Congress of the United States, and to our member in Congress, and that the same be presented to both branches of Congress.

About 12 o'clock Mr. DEITZLER, in response to a complimentary resolution, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I am not a public speaker, but I wish to return my thanks for the very complimentary, and I may say unmerited, resolution of thanks relative to myself, you have passed to-night. We are about leaving for our homes, I hope to prepare for the final struggle for the freedom of Kansas. Again we have expressed our disapproval of the infamous attempt to subvert our liberties. Should this Constitution be forced upon us, we have but one method left, and that is to resist its enforcement to the last, and if I know anything of the freemen of Kansas, it will be done. We owe it to ourselves and to the civilized world, to resist this foul attempt to subjugate a free people. Gentlemen, you will please accept my thanks again, and allow me to wish you all a pleasant journey to your homes, and the speedy freedom of Kansas.

A Mass Convention meets to-day, to consult for harmony and success. The Topeka Legislature are passing laws.

RANDOLPH.

Sea and Ship News.

With the exceptions of the wrecking-schooner *B. Drummond*, which was sunk off the Tavern-Houses, and the stranding of the *Charles Colgate*, (since got off and arrived at this City,) we do not learn of any disasters on the coast, near this port.

☞ The number of vessels of all classes in this port on Saturday was 526, including 25 steamers, 116 ships, 58 barks, 58 brigs, and 269 schooners. The *Shipping List* states that seamen have become very scarce, and an improvement in advances has been paid. The closing currency is as follows:

	Wages per month.	Advance
Liverpool	$15	$20
London	15	$18@20
Havre	15	18@20
North of Europe	15	18@20
Mediterranean	12	12
South America	12	12
West Indies	14	14
East Indies and California	12	24
Coasting	16	8

Suffering and Deaths at Sea.

The Hamburg ship *Howard*, Capt. WALTER, from Hamburg, arrived at this port yesterday morning, after a passage of 96 days, the voyage being a stormy one from beginning to end. She left Hamburg Nov. 17, with 386 passengers, 37 of whom died on the passage from a sickness resembling cholera, and from exhaustion, occasioned by shortness of provisions and water, the latter being dealt out in very small quantities for the past 42 days, and most of that made from steam, from salt water. The *Howard* is at anchor at Quarantine.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. SPENCE.—Capt. SPENCE commander of the ill-fated *Northumberland*, which foundered at sea Dec. 2, and to whose bravery, coolness and good seamanship, the crew and passengers (63 in number) owe the preservation of their lives, has just been presented by the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of this City with a large silver medal in testimony of their admiration of his gallantry. He has also received a massive gold medal from the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society of England, as a record of the Society's admiration of the intrepidity, courage, and presence of mind evinced by him in such a time of peril.

NAVAL.—Orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard to prepare the razee *Macedonian* immediately for sea, and as she has been thoroughly overhauled recently, she can be got ready in a few weeks. The destination of the *Macedonian* is the Mediterranean.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.—The Joint Quarantine Committee of the two Houses of the N. J. Legislature will hear the New-York Quarantine Commission by counsel on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst.

NEW-YORK COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.—An act of the Legislature was passed, (April 1857,) incorporating this Institution, with power to hold real and personal estate to the extent of $100,000. The New-York Veterinary College is organized under appointment by its trustees of Capt. RALSTON, as Veterinary Principal and Professor of Theory and Practice; THOS. D. ANDREWS, M. D., as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; and JOHN BUSTEED, M. D., as Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery. The Principal was an officer of Cavalry of the British Army, and was selected to study and graduate at the Royal Veterinary College, in order to proceed to India, as an officer of the East India Company, to organize the Veterinary Department of the Madras Army.

His colleagues are both graduates of the University Medical College, whose practical attention has been turned to veterinary science, through the kindred pursuit of comparative anatomy and physiology. The president and two professors, respectively, of the faculties of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the New-York Medical College and the University, constitute the Board of Censors. This is following in the steps of the Royal Veterinary College of London, wherein Sir ASTLEY COOPER, Sir Charles BELL, and others of the eminent teachers of the London Medical Schools formed, for 30 or 40 years, the Examining Board.

Chinese Physicians in Town.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be so humane as to print the following appeal, which was written by Dr. MCCARTEE the day before he sailed, (the 10th inst.,) on his return to China, where he has resided for 14 years? He knew the objects of his appeal while in China, and greatly regretted that he could not furnish the passage money ($75) required to enable them to sail with him. A vessel leaves next March for China with missionaries on board; it is hoped that they may be helped to go then. Meanwhile, they are not on the street, but are under care of the Seamen's Chaplain at this port.

APPEAL.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

LING FUNG CHUN and his two companions are Chinese medical men—country practitioners—who were induced by promises of high pay, and of being sent back to their native land, to cross the ocean as medical men in charge of cargoes of Coolies from China to Havana, and were turned away at that place—have found their way to the United States hoping to get a passage home. Their ages are from 40 to 62; they have families in China who are suffering from want and anxiety during the absence of these, their protectors and supporters. Although not occupying the first rank among Chinese medical men, LING FUNG CHUN is a man of better education than most of the Chinese in this country. They cannot speak English, and will soon be entirely out of funds. There are those who are willing to help them out of the profession, but I trust professional men will also assist them. Any donations sent to Mr. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, No. 40 Wall-street, or Mr. T. C. DORRNUS, No. 21 Park-place, will be appropriated to their return.

D. BETHUNE MCCARTEE, M. D.,
Medical Missionary at Ning Po, China.

HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The new Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum, on Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue, was formally inaugurated on Monday evening, JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., in the Chair. The new building, which is ample in dimensions and beautiful in construction, opens its doors when its enlarged accommodations are most needed, having room for 50 more children than heretofore. The attendance was crowded, and the array of children formed a spectacle equally imposing and pleasing. The building alone has cost about $40,000, and forms not only one of the most ornamental but useful institutions of our metropolitan City.

Rev. D. LUDLOW, of Poughkeepsie, talked specially to the children, and very happily.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS addressed the adults, congratulating them on the scene they witnessed.

Mr. BLAKE spoke to the children about "houses to let"—their little hearts.

Music and singing diversified the talking, and the children and old folks had a heart-touching time of it generally.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Jan. 21 to Feb. 4, 1858:

M. H. Burr, W. Winson, N. Eaton, R. Rogers, S. E. Burrall, T. Schwartz, C. A. Bristed, D. R. Alward, Dr. F. C. Stewart and family, W. Knapp, Captain Lines, M. H. Merriman, J. B. Cappinger, J. H. Vanderveer, M. D., E. Varet, E. Hedge, L. C. Austin, J. Selignan, T. N. Dale, W. Whitewright, Jr., New-York; J. K. Bartlitt, M. D., Wisconsin; H. McKim, Maryland; W. F. Raclafson and family, Wm. Lilley, Ohio; G. T. Simpson, Penn.; G. G. Granger, Mass.; P. Rector Smith, M. D., Ky.; W. H. Bruner, Cal.

Mlle. Zanfretta, the tight-rope dancer of the Ravel troupe, fell from the rope while performing at the Boston Theatre on Friday night. Her foot caught on the rope, and she fell headlong upon the stage Medical aid was called, and the performance ended Mademoiselle broke no bones, but was badly contused, and cannot perform for some time. Not long ago, Jerome Ravel broke his ribs while performing at the same place.

The Boston *Traveler* hears that the state of health of Mrs. Wolcott (wife of the contumacious witness at Washington,) is such that the news of her husband's imprisonment has not been communicated to her.

Gen. Wm. T. Haskell, of Tennessee, has again become deranged, and is recommitted to the Lunatic Asylum. His leisure, since his release, has been occupied in lecturing.

Fourteen members of the Iowa House of Representatives are natives of New-York, 9 are from Pennsylvania, and 17 from Ohio.

Hon. A. M. C. Pennington, late M. C. from New-Jersey, has been admitted to practice in the Courts of this State.

We are requested to correct the statement that Dr. Maclay, of this City, has in preparation a work on the Mormons. Dr. M. has no such intention.

The trial of Mrs. Margaret Decker for the murder of a little child on Staten Island, is fixed for the second Tuesday of April.

Mr. Emerson is announced to read a course of six lectures in Boston:—subject, "Powers of Thought, Memory, Country Life."

Last week, seven young ladies of Pittsburg, took the veil in the Chapel of St. Mary's.

Miscellaneous Items.

Robert Trought committed suicide at Alexandria, Va., last week, and left a letter, addressed to his landlady, containing these directions and explanations: "Make me a common box, and put me in a cart and deposit my remains in the northern burying-ground; but let not any of my friends know anything about me. I have loaned money here; I have divided with those who were in need; but now, when it would be of service, I cannot get it. Sooner than I will involve myself I choose death. I know I have friends in Alexandria that would not let me want for a dollar, but I cannot see when I shall be able to pay it."

A case of forgery to a large amount on the Agency of the Montreal Bank, at London, C. W., has recently come to light, and the delinquent, Alexander W. Anderson, has been arrested and committed for trial. He is a young man, in whom great confidence had been hitherto placed. The culprit is 27 years old, and fell into extravagant habits. To retrieve his losses, he forged his father's name, and obtained $15,000. He fled to Louisville, KY., and was arrested there and taken back. The Court refused bail.

A man named McLean, a resident of Heron Island, New-Brunswick, during one of the coldest days of this Winter, drove his sick wife out of doors, swearing that he would kill her if she refused to go. Her son, a boy of sixteen, was absent at school at the time, but immediately on arriving home started in search of his mother, and found her within a quarter of a mile of home, a corpse. She had attempted to cross on the ice to the main land, but her strength was unequal to the task. McLean has been arrested and lodged in jail.

An important law case, involving the right of a father to will his children out of the custody of the mother, is on trial at Pittsburg. Judge Williams declined to give an immediate decision on the application, as the question was entirely new, and one of vital importance to the parties, and required careful consideration. The mother of the children adheres to the Catholic persuasion, and the will of the husband was to place them in the guardianship of Protestant families.

Negroes are bringing tremendous prices in Virginia. The Richmond *Enquirer* notes sales as follows: "A house servant, 25 years old, sold for $1,960; a seamstress, $1,450; field hands from $1,200 to $1,400; one family, a young woman and three children, very small, for $2,500; another, same number, for $2,725. There were about forty negroes sold, averaging nearly $900 for old and young. They were sold on a credit of six months, with interest.

A Convention of Lake Underwriters at Buffalo has resolved, in relation to promissory notes for premiums on hulls, that the time shall not extend beyond four months; that when the payment of the loss is transferred or assigned the new payee must guarantee payment before consent will be given for the transfer or assignment, and that all premiums for season or parts of season policies shall mature on the 1st November.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburg (a Society which does good without talking about it) has already distributed 23 000 bushels of coal to the poor of the city, without any reference to sect, class or nation. It supplied, in one day, forty families with fuel to keep them comfortable a month. Nearly 5,000 persons have been kept comfortable during the Winter through the efforts of this Society.

A singular statement is aired by the Pittsburg *Post*, to the effect that a man has been recently arrested in California who confesses that he murdered Norcross; he was convicted for murder, and died protesting the innocence of M'Kim. He says he committed the deed, and M'Kim having discovered it was bribed to keep the matter quiet.

The Governor-General of Canada has commuted the sentence of death on Nell and Janet Beaton, to that of imprisonment for life. These prisoners were condemned, at the last Assizes, for murdering Edmund Russell, at Lobo, by poisoning him with arsenic.

The mail made up at Port Deposit (Erie Road) was stolen from the telegraph office at the Railroad Dépôt in that place on the 5th inst., cut open and the letters rifled of their contents. The bag was found next morning about fifty rods from the dépôt, the letters, post-bills and envelopes laying scattered around.

The business of the lottery dealers in Boston is carried on to an alarming degree. Tickets can be bought with nearly as much ease as a daily newspaper. All classes of people buy them, the merchant and the mechanic, the gentleman and the loafer.

The Hartford *Times* says of the affairs of the Hartford County Bank, that its circulation is $80,000; deposits $60,000. Its bills receivable are $700,000. It has been estimated that $200,000 of these will be lost. Some of the notes have 5 years to run.

Heman H. Barbour and H. K. W. Welch, have been appointed trustees of the estate of the Hartford County Saving Institution, giving bonds to the amount of $150,000 trusts.

In Maine, there are 4,102 School Districts, 240,764 children between 4 and 21, and an average of $663,000 expended for school purposes.

There are five establishments in Detroit engaged in manufacturing tobabco, using in a year 700 hhds. averaging 1,400 lbs. to hhd., making a total of a million pounds. The leaf is purchased in Kentucky.

The person arrested at Cleveland for robbing the Goshen (N. Y.) Bank was one of three burglars, neither of whom belong to Goshen. The officers are making efforts for the arrest of his associates.

The tooth of a mastodon was found last week in a marl-pit near Pemberton, N. J. Its size is that of the fist of a large man, and its preservation is excellent.

Two Irishmen in a drunken fight in Indianapolis last week, fired eight or nine times at each other with revolvers: one, named Robert Castillo, was killed.

The *Irish Miscellany* is a new weekly in the Hibernian interest, started at Boston. It is a quarto, neatly got up.

The Boston steamer mails for the *Arabia* from this port last Wednesday, failed to reach the City before the sailing of the steamer.

The relief authorities of Newark, N. J., have expended $6,000 thus far, this Winter, for the relief of the poor.

Mrs. Powers, of Cohoes, was burned to death in her house last week.

The Cambria Iron Company, of Pennsylvania, have resumed work, employing some 200 men.

The music-loving citizens of Baltimore are moving for the erection of a splendid opera house.

In Massachusetts, last year, 332 liquor-sellers were imprisoned for violations of the liquor law.

The ship-yards at Bath, Me., are entirely idle.

A soup-house has been opened in Salem, Mass.

Report from the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, to whom was referred the petition of the importers of the City of New-York and its vicinity, to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, praying for relief from the delay and expense they now suffer in the dispatch of goods at the Custom House, have examined the subject, as carefully as the limited time allowed them has permitted.

They have had several interviews with the Collector and the special agent of the Treasury Department, have examined employes in the Custom-house, merchants' clerks, Custom-house brokers and merchants' carmen. They have also at the suggestion of the special agent of the Treasury Department, accompanied a Custom-house messenger through the different forms lately adopted for the delivery of goods from the Custom-house stores, Nos. 12 14, 16 and 18 Broadstreet; and bearing carefully in mind the first grand requisite, i. e., the security of the revenue, they have, nevertheless, come to the conclusion that many economies of time and labor might be introduced into the management of the Custom-house business.

In a matter of so much importance, however, your Committee would not think it advisable in this Chamber to attempt to point out what particular forms of those now in practice should be abolished, and more especially so, as at every step which the Committee has taken in this matter, it has had more and more reason to be convinced of the sincere desire of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector, and the special agent, to do everything in their power for the advantage of the Importer, which they might consider compatible with the efficient execution of the Revenue Laws of the country.

The petition of the importers refers especially to the numerous forms which have to be gone through with after the liquidation of the duties, and the granting of the permit for the delivery of the goods; and if the present system could be so modified as to allow of the permit, at this stage, being delivered to the importer's clerk, who would send his carman to the corresponding delivery door for his goods, the principal cause of the complaints of the importers, both as regards the unnecessary number of forms and the employment of their own carmen, would be removed.

But your Committee are of the opinion that the great importance of New-York, in its relation to the revenue of the country, and its business generally, requires something more than a modification of its present cumbersome system of transacting business at the Custom-House; for while, in every other department of human industry, economies of time and labor have been introduced, here the reverse has been the case.

Your Committee are not insensible to the difficulties which a Secretary of the Treasury and a Collector of Customs have to encounter in supplying themselves with efficient and intelligent employes, in a country where a situation in a public office is looked for as the legitimate reward of political services; but the immense importations which now take place at New-York, not only warrant, but actually require a special system for the transaction of its Custom-House business; and while your Committee would recommend to the Chamber its approval of the petition of the Importers, it would also respectfully suggest the propriety of asking the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury to submit the whole question of reforms in the manner of transacting the business of the New-York Custom-House to a Committee which might consist of the Collector, the Special Agent of the Department, some of the old employes, (who, thanks to the present and past Administrations, have been retained in their places, to the great advantage of all having business to transact with the Custom-House,) and two or three practical business men. With this brief exposition of their views, your Committee submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the petition of the Importers of the City of New York and its vicinity to Hon. HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury, praying for relief in the detention of goods ordered for examination to the public stores in this City, be, and is hereby, approved and recommended.

Resolved, That the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury be respectfully requested to appoint a Committee, to consist of the Collector of the Port, the Special Agent of the Department, the Deputy Naval Officer, one from the Appraisers' Department, and one Deputy Collector, who, with one Importer, one general Merchant, and one Custom House Broker, the last three to be named by the Chamber, shall report to him a plan for conducting the business of the Custom House of New-York, which will combine efficiency in the execution of the Revenue Laws, with simplicity of form and dispatch to the commercial community.

ROYAL PHELPS,
ANSON G. PHELPS,
Special Com. of the Chamber of Commerce.

Police Intelligence.

A DESPERATE OFFENDER.—An examination was had yesterday, before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of George Abrahams *alias* Cobb Gunnlon, charged with picking the pocket of Samuel Parker of a gold watch and chain while standing at the corner of Broadway and Bond-street. Mr. Parker identified the accused as the person who robbed him of his watch and chain, and the Justice at once committed the prisoner to answer the charge. The present charge, however, is one of trifling character, compared with more serious accusations which have been brought against the prisoner since his arrest. The gravest of these is that he was one of the persons who attempted, a few weeks since, to take the life of Dr. Alexander B. Mott while passing through Tenth-street, near First-avenue, at a late hour at night. This assault, it will be remembered, was believed to have been made to prevent the appearance of the Doctor as a witness against a young fellow named Beglin, who was shot while attempting to break into the store of a Mr. Heard, in Avenue A., but escaped. Dr. Mott was called to attend Beglin, and gave information to the Police which led to his arrest, conviction and sentence to State Prison, where he is at the present time. While Beglin was in the Tombs he stated some facts to the District-Attorney respecting Abrahams, upon which the latter was arrested. Abrahams, however, escaped before being arraigned for examination. Several parties state that Abrahams has confessed having assaulted Dr. Mott on the night referred to. He is only 20 years of age.

A PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED.—A gang of some two hundred and fifty shoulder hitters went, Sunday afternoon, to the foot of Fifteenth-street to witness a prize-fight between two aspirants for pugilistic distinction. The Sixteenth Ward Police got wind of the affair in advance and headed the party off. Two arrests only were made. The principals escaped.

LOTTERY POLICY DECISION.—An examination has been in progress several days before Justice QUACKENBUSH, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of Enoch Griffiths, charged with keeping an office for selling lottery policies. An effort was made to clear the accused on the ground that he did not attend personally at the office, but that the whole business was done through a clerk. The Justice held that Griffiths was the responsible party in the case, as he rented the office and furnished the entire means. He held Griffiths to bail to answer the charge.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—A young Frenchman, named Adolphus Argentine, was caught yesterday forenoon trying to force open the bedroom door of Louis Bonnard, at No. 78 Leonard-street. The accused occupied a room at the same place, and knew that Bonnard had some $6,000 in gold locked up in his trunk. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, and committed for examination.

FIRING AT A POLICEMAN.—About 12 o'clock on Sunday night a number of "Dead Rabbits" kicked up a muss in a low groggery in Baxter-street, near Leonard-street. Officer Wilson, of the Sixth Ward, stepped in and endeavored to quell the disturbance, when a man named Conrad H. Miller fired a pistol at him. The ball fortunately only grazed the officer. Miller was arrested and locked up in the Tombs to answer the charge.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL AND BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.—The annual report of the Governors of the New-York Hospital represents that both of the establishments under their charge—the City Hospital in Broadway and the Insane Asylum at Bloomingdale—are in excellent condition, though in order to defray the expenses of the improvements recently made, spite of the liberal donations received within the last four years, it has been necessary to mortgage the property for a considerable sum.

The financial condition of this Corporation on 31st December, 1857, stands thus:

Debt on mortgage		$90,000 00
Deduct balance to credit of New-York Hospitals in Bank of Commerce	$11,354 75	
Deduct balance to credit of New-York Hospitals in Bank of America	234 43	—11,589 18
Balance		$78,410 82

The aggregate receipts of the Corporation, from all sources, from the 31st December, 1856, to 31st December, 1857, were $121,497 51, including $5,290 from donations and the sale of real estate bequeathed in 1855, and $10,086 89, being the balance in bank, to the credit of the Hospital, at the close of the preceding year.

The aggregate expenditures of the Corporation for the same period amounted to $109,908 33, leaving balances on hand to the amount of $11,589 18.

The number of patients in the several buildings of the Hospital in the City, on the 31st day of December, 1856, was 286; and there were admitted during the year 1857, 2,632—making a total of 2,918 who have received the benefits of the Insiitution during the past year.

Of this number there have been cured	1,943
Relieved	282
Discharged at their own request	115
Discharged as improper objects	11
Eloped or discharged as disorderly	61
Died	277
Total	2,689
Remaining Dec. 31, 1857	229
Total treated	2,918

The number of insane patients in the Asylum on the 31st of December, 1856, was 144, and there have been admitted during the year 128, making a total of 272 patients treated during the year.

Of the number under treatment 129 were males and 132 females.

Of the cases discharged during the year, there were:

Recovered	49	Died	15
Improved	37	Remaining, Dec. 31, '57	146
Unimproved	25		
Total			272

COLORED RIGHTS.—The ladies of the Legal Rights Association (colored) celebrated with a grand supper last night, in Spring-street, the third anniversary of that wholesome decision of the Supreme Court, that people have a right to ride in City cars and omnibuses without respect to color. Spring-street Hall was engaged for the occasion. Supper was not announced till after 11 o'clock, after which the speeches came.

☞ Watson's New Family Sewing Machine NOW READY.

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms. WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ India Rubber Gloves Cure Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white; are impervious to water, hot or cold, and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal-fires, &c. For sale at all Rubber Stores and at No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

☞ Sewing Machines.—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye.—Only 4 shillings a box for a beautiful black or brown. The most natural in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists'. Also Infallible Onguent and Fibralia, for the hair.

☞ McDougal-st. Baptist Church.—Christians of every denomination, and all other citizens, are respectfully invited to attend a Union Prayer Meeting, in the lecture-room of the above Church, EVERY MORNING, from 9½ to 10¾ o'clock, and at 7½ P. M.

☞ 100 Doz. Custom-Made Shirts, retailing at wholesale prices at McLAUGHLIN'S wholesale and retail Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich-st., cor. Murray. Shirts made to measure.

MARRIED.

JONES—GAMMIE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 20, at Trinity Church, by Rev. J. F. Young, Mr. CHARLES O. JONES, of New-York, to Miss KATE M. GAMMIE, of Brooklyn.

MILLFAUGH—MCDOUGAL.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., BUSHARD MILLSPAUGH, M. D., to Miss ANNIE M. MCDOUGAL.

MCDOUGALL—RUNYON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 20, by Rev. John M. Krebe, D.D., Mr. JOSEPH MCDOUGALL, Jr., to Miss MARGARET E. S. RUNYON, all of New-York.

COXE—DAVIES.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, in Christ Church, by Rev. Samuel Buel, ROBERT E. COXE, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., and ELIZA R., daughter of THOMAS L. DAVIES, of the former place.

DIED.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 21, SAMUEL MARTIN, aged 71 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Allen-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

COUENHOVEN.—In this City, on Sunday night, Feb. 21, CHRISTIAN COURNHOVEN, late Lieutenant of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the house of his son-in-law, Robert Clark, No. 42 East 30th st., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. precisely.

CROSBY.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 22, CLARKSON FLOYD CROSBY, of West Troy, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church in Market st., on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. His friends, and those of his father, William B. Crosby, and of his friend James Brown, are invited to attend the services without more particular invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 22, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM H. SMITH, aged 56 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock from his late residence on 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts., (Yorkville.)

CAMERON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 21, suddenly, Miss ELIZA CAMERON, in the 54th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., from No. 401 Greenwich-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 20, after a short and severe illness, Wm. C. Taylor, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vandervilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN IN VILlage of Port Chester, Westchester County. The house contains 10 rooms, and is in complete order and is well surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees; very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; only two minutes' walk from depot. Price moderate and terms easy. Inquire at ABENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 109 Beekman-st., New-York, or at the Eagle Foundry, Port Chester.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 209 UNION-st., South Brooklyn, fifth from Court-st.; three story brown-stone and Philadelphia brick, high basement, laundry, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, range, two store-rooms, cellar, cemented; halls imitation of marble; bath-room, gas fixtures built in the best manner, and in good order; lot 22x100; house 22x50. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four-story brick houses and lots on Bleecker-st., near Wooster-st., together 50 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could easily be converted into stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The house No. 118 Willow-st., near Pierrepont-st., having all the modern conveniences, gas, water, furnace, &c. Apply to E. UNDERHILL, on the premises, or at No. 39 Warren-st., New York.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 27th-st; price $8 000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L. REDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30th-st., 150 feet west from 6th av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LTT—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

EXCHANGE.—SEVENTEEN ACRES OF LAND, situate midway between the Railroad stations at William's Bridge and Mt. Vernon, worth $6 000, and in every respect a fine building site, will be exchanged for a lot in this City of equal value, in a good neighborhood, up town. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 33 Wall-st.

$2.750.—FOR SALE—A NEATLY ARranged brick cottage house in West 24th-st., in perfect order, with water, gas, bath and gas fixtures complete. Leasehold with long unexpired term. Ground rent $30, making the annual rent to a purchaser equivalent to less than $270. Neighborhood excellent. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, late MILLER & MORRIS, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Samuel T. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the railroad stations, of the Harlem at Hunt's Bridge, or New Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow; large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery; conservatory and forcing-house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house; excellent water, &c.; the grounds are in perfect order on the whole place; the premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq.; perfectly healthy, on high ground, and has a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 2½ miles from Chestnut-st. depot, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation, in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York City property, the country residence of AMOS F. HATFIELD, Esq., White Plains, Westchester County, 1¼ miles from depot from North-st. to Ryder place. Contains 26½ acres of land under the highest possible state of cultivation. Lawn is tastefully arranged with trees and shrubbery; garden is well stocked with a great variety of the choicest fruits; buildings consist of a gothic dwelling, 16 rooms, carriage house, barn, sheds and ice-house, all new. Price $14,000. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LEASE, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A very desirable large cottage house, with 3 or 14 acres, with carriage house, fruit, shrubbery, shade trees, &c.; accessible by boats and stage every hour. For parties apply to J. C. MALLOY, No. 18 Wall-st., from 12 to 2½ o'clock.

TO LET.—I WILL LEASE FOR A TERM OF years my residence in Westchester County, with or without furniture. For terms, inquire on the premises (half a mile above the High Bridge,) or at No. 30 Wall-st. SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn, wagon-house, corn-crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES & ACKERMAN, corner of 24-st. and Bowery; of SMITH & BELLOWS, No. 50 East 22d-st., or of PETER T. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York City property—The farm of D. PIFFARD, situated on the Genesee River, in the town of York, Livingston County, 28 miles south of Rochester, and 2½ miles from the village of Geneseo, and 14 hours by railroad from New-York, adjoining the estates of James Wadsworth and J. B. Murray, Esqrs., containing 580 acres, a large part of the famed Genesee Flats, with dwelling, barns, outhouses, and everything pertaining to a farm of its magnitude, will be sold together or divided. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or D. PIFFARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 2½ MILES FROM the Depot at Morristown, N. J., a farm of about 150 acres, good land, and fair house, barn, &c. The farm is well watered, and there is a fine young apple orchard, and about 30 acres in peaches. The situation is desirable, neighborhood good, and location very healthy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—46 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient, all new; 6 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washingtonville, or the depot on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 84 Nassau-st.; J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR merchandise, several hundred acres of farm land in lots to suit purchasers. The land is well wooded and watered, and located only six miles from the County seat in the State of Tennessee. Address FARMER, *Times* office.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON THE Hudson River, one mile from Piermont, within half a mile of station of Erie Railroad, same distance from station of the contemplated North Shore Railroad; buildings, fences, &c.; large orchard of choice fruit, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, raspberries, &c. Address Rev. D. E. FRAMBES, Piermont, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., 241 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER OF OVER six years' practice wishes to form a partnership with an older lawyer desiring a competent and faithful assistant. The best of references given as to ability and qualifications. Address Y., Box No. 3,520 Post-Office.

TO PHYSICIANS.—FOR SALE, A DRUG STORE and practice, in a populous neighborhood, being a business of $3,000 a year. To a physician, this is an excellent opportunity. Address MEDICUS, *Times* Officer.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE, very low, in consequence of the ill health of the owner; location excellent; will sell stock on hand if required. Call for one week, corner of Hoyt and Warren sts., or No. 210 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 328 3d-av.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, No. 318 West 35th-st.; rent $750, including gas-fixtures; possession given immediately. Also, the following, with the modern improvements: 3-story, brown-stone house, high basement, No. 112 West 44th-st., $700; 4-story, brown-stone house No. 209 West 22d-st., $1,000; 3 story house No. 17 Lamartine-place, $200; 3 story and attic house No. 147 10th-av., $450; 2 story and attic house No. 169 West 18th-st., $450; possession given immediately. Brown-stone house, high stoop, in 47th st., between 8th and 9th avs., $750; 3-story house No. 248 West 13th-st., $450; several other houses in good locations. Inquire of J. & W. DENHAM, corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND SIX lots situated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, within 20 minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry, located on a point of land commanding a view of the City of New-York, and the Bay from the Narrows to Fort Lee and the surrounding country. Also, one house and seven lots adjoining the above, with carriage-house on the same. The house contains one basement and cellar, one large parlor, with arch in centre and tea room with pantries on first floor, and two rooms, three bedrooms and pantries on second floor, and two bedrooms in the attic. For particulars, apply to G. VAN HOUTEN, No. 156 West st 3d story

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE story building corner of Nassau and Beekman s., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 16-FEET front brown-stone 5-story English basement dwelling No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., "a perfect gem of a house," splendidly located, in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and General Worth's Monument. Embracing every improvement with gas-fixtures and chandeliers. A hoist wheel dumb-waiter extends from the celler to the attic; all complete. Inquire of S. M. HEAD, No. 200 5th-av.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.; three stores on Canal st., near Broadway; the three-story attic and basement houses No. 159 Laurens st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, a Guttenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c., late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN FOUR-story brick house, No. 39 East 11th-st., near 3d-av. This house has been built within two years, with all modern improvements, is in first-rate order, and is one of the best houses for a genteel private family. Can be seen between 11 and 4 o'clock. For terms, apply at No. 35 East 11th-st., or No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 182 Franklin-st., complete with all the modern improvements. Rent, $700 a year. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., west of 8th-av., between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 56 WALKER-ST., (fourth door from Broadway, north side,) in its present condition, or to be altered by the owner to suit a tenant. For terms and particulars, apply to
RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st., up stairs.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 30 More-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, L. I.—A furnished house, from 1st of May. For particulars, address W., Box No. 677 Post-office.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 9 BROAD-ST. FROM 1st of May next. Inquire of HENRY MEYER, Trustee, No. 30 Cliff-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND LOFTS NO. 89 Liberty-st., near Broadway. C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Parkplace. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE TO A SMALL quiet family. Inquire at No. 233 Madison-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, A convenient two story and attic house for a small family. Situation west of Broadway and above Spring-st. preferred. Address C. E., stating terms and location, at the office of the *New-York Times*.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, part of a genteel house with modern improvements in a good neighborhood, within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of No. 210 Eldridge st. Address, for two days, C. A. S., No. 210 Eldridge-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 3d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN have a costly round-cornered 7-octave rosewood piano forte, new two months ago, and cost them $450, and willing to sell it at a great sacrifice, for cash; it is a truly superb and richly-finished instrument, is without a spot or blemish, and equal to new, City-made, rich brilliant tone, having fluted legs. Double-carved front, fully warranted. Price $225 for piano and stool. A bargain, and no exaggeration. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., near Front, Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, any time after 7 A. M., for three days.

A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH.—PRICE $185.—Beautiful Rosewood 7-octave Piano-forte, round corners, beautiful tone, best City make; cost $350; will be sold for the above price, as the owner wants the money, and has no further use for it. Call at No. 9 Bayard-st. Any person about purchasing a piano will find it to his advantage to call.

$225 FOR A $400 ROSEWOOD SEVEN-octave PIANO-FORTE.—Round corners; carved desk and lyre; full, rich tone; scolloped keys; best responsible City makers; perfectly new; iron plate and bar; beautifully enameled rich rosewood legs; the whole presenting a specimen of workmanship unsurpassed by any other piano in the City. Apply at No. 358 Broome-st.

$140.—A LADY HAS A NICE PIANOforte and rosewood piano stool, 6½ octave, round corners, splendid tone; made by Nunns, celebrated maker of this City; as good as new, in perfect order. Apply at the residence No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FEB. 22, ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. IN THE 16th-av., between 14th and 20th sts., a Gold Hunting-case WATCH, Vest Chain and Locket attached, duplex movement. Nos. 20,453 and 12,761. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Dr. JAMES FORRESTER'S, No. 202 Bleecker-st., or J. G. BROWN'S, jeweler, No. 212 6th-av.

LOST.—A CHECK DRAWN BY WM. BROOKS ON the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, payable to the order of B. COSTELLO for $74 75, dated Feb. 15, 1857, having been lost or mislaid, notice is hereby given that payment of said check has been stopped.
HUGH McKITTRICK.

FOUND—A CAPE OR TIPPET, MADE OF FUR. The owner thereof, by giving a written description of the same and proving the ownership thereof, and paying for this advertisement, can have the article. Apply at No. 17 East 14th-st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY AFTERnoon, at 2 P. M., between the South Ferry and Henry-st., Brooklyn, a lady's gold Hunting WATCH, No. 5,081, marked R. P. P. on the case. The finder will receive the above reward on returning the same to J. W. GREENE, No. 67 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 31 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1858, by VISCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN E. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $100; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Jan. 16	1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3	1858
Saturday, Feb. 13	1858	Wednesday, March 3	1858
Saturday, March 13	1858	Wednesday, March 31	1858
Saturday, April 10	1858	Wednesday, April 28	1858
Saturday, April 14	1858	Wednesday, May 12	1858
Saturday, May 8	1858	Wednesday, May 26	1858
Saturday, May 22	1858	Wednesday, June 9	1858
Saturday, June 8	1858	Wednesday, June 23	1858
Saturday, June 19	1858	Wednesday, July 3	1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$100
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; a green sparboard bow; a red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel	March 20	Saturday, April 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star	April 17	Saturday, May 5	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan Wednesday, March 31, at 12 noon.
Edinburg, Cumming, Wednesday, April 14, at 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday	April 10	Wednesday	April 28
Saturday	May 22	Wednesday	June 9
Saturday	July 3	Wednesday	July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent, and very fast going steamship, NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 27. The favorite and large steamers CAROLINA EVERGLADE, and ST. MARYS for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.
NOTICE.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the great reduction in freight and the low rate of insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on Wednesday the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4, North river. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $7; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE—The favorite steamer STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOS. LYON will leave on WEDNESDAY, 24th February at 4 o'clock, P. M. from Pier No. 4 N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL will succeed, and leave on Saturday, 27th February.

FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will hereafter receive goods for Richmond, as well as Petersburg, Portsmouth and Norfolk, and leave Pier No. 13 North River, every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15¾ hands high; one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. BOLT,	STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,	ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,	WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,	HENRY LYLES, Jr.,
HENRY ROWLAND,	BREWSTER VALENTINE,
ALFRED L. ROWE,	GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,	ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,	ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON,	TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD,	ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE,	DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,	JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,	ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr.,	EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL.	NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reelected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reelected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858.

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853		$2,056,959 09
RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$3,512,813 27	
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
		$3,658,736 89
For interest	$957,806 73	
For interest accrued nor due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34	
		1,009 748 06
For Annuities balance of account		16,098 47
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 73
		4,752,655 14
Total		$6,809,614 83

DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.

Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43	
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00	$1,378,643 43
Addition to Policies		108,42 74
Paid Commissions		187,169 61
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 53
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,031 57—$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858		$4,685,908 95

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$148,637 48	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,331,032 36	
Due from Agents	18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due	50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid	1,486 04—$4,685,908 95	
THUS IS APPROPRIATED.		
Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$1,668,867 22	
Amount reserved for annuities	29,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums	17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848	155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853	459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks	113,207 19	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions	71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account	2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes	25,000 00	
Balance	1,142,503 16—$4,685,908 95	

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7 174,543 63
Average amount of Specie	1,820,406 01
Average amount of Circulation	191,091 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,940,073 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$757,511 00
Average amount of Specie	75,558 00
Average amount of Circulation	56,450 00
Average amount of Deposits	338,481 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$472,687 00
Average amount of Specie	66,332 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,399 00
Average amount of Deposits	221,427 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of Feoruary, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,297,869 74
Average amount of Specie	2,928,509 61
Notes Late Bank of America	$21,536
Average amount of Circulation	58,219	80,755 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,288,620 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of Feoruary, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$10,678,396 23
Average amount of Specie	3,152,245 12
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,634,289 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$865,135 64
Average amount of Specie	145,318 78
Average amount of Circulation	5,462 66
Average amount of Deposits	801,404 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,434,100 32
Average amount of Specie	1,095,336 69
Average amount of Circulation	312,530 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,797,724 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,555,151 36
Average amount of Specie	344,114 03
Average amount of Circulation	83,894 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,325,512 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,526,570 00
Average amount of Specie	971,599 00
Average amount of Circulation	161,150 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,377,845 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,460,069 25
Average amount of Specie	1,803,809 47
Average amount of Circulation	276,259 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,566,463 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE C. DYER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$865,135 64
Average amount of Specie	145,318 78
Average amount of Circulation	5,462 66
Average amount of Deposits	801,404 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,434,100 32
Average amount of Specie	1,095,336 69
Average amount of Circulation	312,530 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,797,724 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,555,151 36
Average amount of Specie	344,114 03
Average amount of Circulation	83,894 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,325,512 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,526,570 00
Average amount of Specie	971,599 00
Average amount of Circulation	161,150 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,377,845 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,460,069 25
Average amount of Specie	1,803,809 47
Average amount of Circulation	276,259 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,566,463 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE C. DYER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,919,166 37
Average amount of Specie	411,754 56
Average amount of Circulation	217,121 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,498,565 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PALMER, President of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PALMER, President

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$225,634 30
Average amount of Specie	32,287 78
Average amount of Circulation	80,592 00
Average amount of Deposits	172,111 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,355,302 81
Average amount of Specie	306,423 00
Average amount of Circulation	160,240 00
Average amount of Deposits	968,588 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$462,774 44
Average amount of Specie	66,993 45
Average amount of Circulation	92,324 00
Average amount of Deposits	227,964 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

CALVIN SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds,

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,666,044 00
Average amount of Specie	937,131 00
Average amount of Circulation	256,521 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,120,126 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$636,070 31
Average amount of Specie	120,256 66
Average amount of Circulation	150,564 00
Average amount of Deposits	478,695 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,600,591 18
Average amount of Specie	771,362 92
Average amount of Circulation	16,820 25
Average amount of Deposits	1,648,521 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

W. C. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,688,574 17
Average amount of Specie	822,309 11
Average amount of Circulation	98,610 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,251,587 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,338,540 87
Average amount of Specie	208,312 25
Average amount of Circulation	119,786 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,081,572 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of February, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,422,822 25
Average amount of Specie	291,928 34
Average amount of Circulation	106,225 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,246,570 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$544,870 43
Average amount of Specie	119,963 35
Average amount of Circulation	110,623 00
Average amount of Deposits	468,162 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of February, 1858.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$272,384 00
Average amount of Specie	27,246 00
Average amount of Circulation	9,605 00
Average amount of Deposits	46,981 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of February, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,236,537 15
Average amount of Specie	240,318 10
Average amount of Circulation	79,188 00
Average amount of Deposits	714,422 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 22, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,124,699 65
Average amount of Specie	333,064 40
Average amount of Circulation	157,812 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,221,533 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$719,793 15
Average amount of Specie	164,303 25
Average amount of Circulation	91,633 00
Average amount of Deposits	631,290 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,685,230 91
Average amount of Specie	421,968 58
Average amount of Circulation	382,719 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,295,263 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,292,969 12
Average amount of Specie	1,482,963 65
Average amount of Circulation	325,183 33
Average amount of Deposits	3,702,998 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$769,512 06
Average amount of Specie	213,079 99
Average amount of Circulation	95,972 00
Average amount of Deposits	565,339 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,514,649 94
Average amount of Specie	222,903 59
Average amount of Circulation	153,955 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,009,516 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT H HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,350,825 63
Average amount of Specie	1,112,614 10
Average amount of Circulation	274,162 44
Average amount of Deposits	3,167,060 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$470,145 24
Average amount of Specie	69,511 63
Average amount of Circulation	14,744 00
Average amount of Deposits	87,071 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

L. L. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$637,334 03
Average amount of Specie	103,806 29
Average amount of Circulation	91,865 00
Average amount of Deposits	428,890 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,768,451 59
*Average amount of Specie	2,882,387 35
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	178,753 16
Average amount of Deposits	5,194,007 54

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion and Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,871,509 19
Average amount of Specie	363,476 69
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	111,038 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,235,697 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,039,832 38
Average amount of Specie	1,516,343 32
Average amount of Circulation	179,739 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,054,520 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JESSE BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,255,804 36
Average amount of Specie	206,407 25
Average amount of Circulation	91,622 00
Average amount of Deposits	856,725 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,306,895 66
Average amount of Specie	260,453 24
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	94,783 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,199,985 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$313,142 80
Average amount of Specie	34,342 11
Average amount of Circulation	72,874 00
Average amount of Deposits	221,125 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$312,302 07
Average amount of Specie	49,164 43
Average amount of Circulation	68,164 00
Average amount of Deposits	120,118 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$254,235 95
Average amount of Specie	22,687 22
Average amount of Circulation	92,642 00
Average amount of Deposits	266,646 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,302,418 02
Average amount of Specie	299,209 59
Average amount of Circulation	77,531 00
Average amount of Deposits	952,608 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$479,863 95
Average amount of Specie	103,757,67
Average amount of Circulation	93,9 4 33
Average amount of Deposits	330,022 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

JAS. L. STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$399,947 45
Average amount of Specie	157,986 61
Average amount of Circulation	128,830 00
Average amount of Deposits	681,917 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,964,276 11
Average amount of Specie	729,987 05
Average amount of Circulation	161,627 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,136,378 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$462,797 29
Average amount of Specie	130,235 18
Average amount of Circulation	81,797 00
Average amount of Deposits	367,810 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

E. GREENE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,890,999 43
Average amount of Specie	1,002,283 31
Average amount of Circulation	76,732 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,691,807 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of February, 1858.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

**STATEMENT OF THE

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 13th day of February, to the 20th day of February, 1858: Men, 77; Women, 74; Boys, 171; Girls, 151: Total, 473. Adults, 151; Children, 322; Males, 248; Females, 225; Colored Persons, 6.

DISEASES.

Abscess	5	Diarrhœa	4
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	1	Dropsy	1
Amp. of Thigh	1	Dropsy in Head	19
Angina	2	Dysentery	2
Apoplexy	6	Enlargement of the Heart	4
Bleeding	1	Exhaustion	5
Bleeding, Lungs	1	Fatty Liver	1
Bleeding, Stom.	1	Fever, Intermit.	1
Bleeding, Womb	1	Fever, Nervous	1
Brain, Disease of	1	Fever, Puerperal	7
Bronchitis	7	Fever, Remit'nt.	3
Burned or scald.	1	Fever, Scarlet	27
Cancer	3	Fever, Typhoid	2
Casualties	4	Fever, Typhus	4
Cholera Morbus	1	Fracture of Neck	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	Heart, Dis. of	6
Colic	1	Heart, Disease of Valvular	1
Cong. of Brain	8	Hooping Cough	11
Cong. of Lungs	15	Inflam. Bowels	5
Consumption	87	Inflam. of Brain	1
Convulsions, infantile	32	Inflam. Heart	2
Conv. Puerperal	1	Inflam. of Liver	2
Croup	17	Inflam. of Lungs	35
Cynanche	3	Inflam. of Stom'h	2
Debility, Adult.	1	Inflam. Veins	2
Debility, Infant.	5	Insanity	1
Diabetes	1	Insanity Puerp'l	1
		Liver, Dis. of	1
		Malformation	1
		Malformation of Heart	4
		Marasmus, Adult	2
		Marasmus, Inft.	27
		Measles	16
		Old Age	4
		Palsy	2
		Pleurisy	1
		Poison	2
		Premature Birth	2
		Rheumatism	1
		Rheumatism of Head	1
		Rupture of Bowels	2
		Scrofula	1
		Small-pox	34
		Softening of the Brain	3
		Sprue	1
		Stillborn	31
		Stom'h, Dis. of	1
		Suicide by hanging	1
		Teething	4
		Ulc'r't'n of Bo'ls	1
		Ulceration of the Stomach	1
		Ulcerati'n of Leg	1
		Worms	1
Total	473		

* Increase this week—30.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Feb. 20, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

EXAMINE YOUR SCALES.

"AN INCORRECT SCALE WILL GNAW THE VERY VITALS OUT OF AN APPARENTLY PROSPEROUS BUSINESS."

Test your Scales thoroughly, and if found incorrect, throw them aside and buy one of FAIRBANKS' celebrated Scales, the universally acknowledged standard for correct weight.

More than 100 different modifications for sale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Object to train students in the practice as well as teach them the science of law and extemporaneous speaking. Next term begins on May 8.

Testimonial: "The system pursued is invaluable to the legal student."—HENRY CLAY. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

F. E AIKEN.—This favorite actor takes his annual benefit at PURDY'S National Theatre to-night, and presents an entertainment rarely to be witnessed in one evening. Four pieces are selected, viz.: the dramas "Raffaelle," "The Brigand" and the "Flying Dutchman," with the comic pantomime of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior." MR. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. AIKEN, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss HATHAWAY, and all the company, also the celebrated CARLO FAMILY appearing.

[Advertisement.]

PILING UP THE INTEREST.—Last time of "The Death of Eva," with Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents, this afternoon. Forty-third time (and last week) of "The Pioneer Patriot," the exciting and thoroughly American drama, this evening. Barnum's Museum is the place for entertainment. No place like it for novelty and enterprise.

[Advertisement.]

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE.—JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma enjoys a well deserved reputation; its pretensions are quite modest, and its efficacy in many very severe cases, has proved its great value.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE—From the Waters catalogue, a few days longer. Pianos and melodeons at astonishingly low prices for cash. Second-hand pianos and melodeons at very great bargains, at the Piano Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

THE POOR.—A meeting to raise funds for the relief of the poor of Brooklyn was held in the City Hall last evening. EX-Mayor HALL presided and there was present a goodly number of clergymen and laymen.

A statement was submitted showing that the Association for improving the condition of the Poor had expended thus far the present season $7,002 16, and the total receipts amount to $5,500 10, leaving a debt of $1,502.

Several addresses were made and a collection taken up which resulted (in subscriptions and money) in the receipt of $3,100 and five barrels of provisions.

The general agent of the Society, Mr. EAMES, stated that about $1,000 of the subscriptions made early in the season had not been received by him, and he believed that one half of the same had been collected by the visitors.

A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. GREENWOOD, BARNARD and WOODRUFF, was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Association, and to ascertain whether the present organization can be changed for the better in any way.

CARD.—The undersigned would wish to inform his friends that he is not the person alluded to under the head of Police Intelligence in yesterday's paper, as there happens to be two persons bearing the same name. J. F. NEWMAN, Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN POLICE.—During the 48 hours ending yesterday morning, the Brooklyn Police made 54 arrests, and during the same period of time 55 persons were accommodated with lodgings in the different Station-houses, viz:

	Arrests.	Lodgers.
First Precinct	10	12
Second Precinct	4	13
Third Precinct	15	11
Fourth Precinct	5	4
Fifth Precinct	10	6
Sixth Precinct	6	1
Seventh Precinct	0	2
Eighth Precinct	2	2
Ninth Precinct	2	4
Totals	54	55

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—Many months ago the Brooklyn Common Council declared that the use of steam on Atlantic-street was a nuisance, and *requested* the Long Island Railroad Company to stop running locomotives over the tracks in that street. Here the matter rested with the Common Council until one week ago last Monday, when the Clerk was directed by resolution to inform the Board whether he had notified the Railroad Company of the resolutions, and also to communicate any reply he had received. The Clerk reported last evening that he had duly notified the Company; that the Secretary, in reply, verbally referred him to the fact that the Railroad Company had been indicted for maintaining said nuisance; that the matter was still pending, and that they had no further communication to make. The report of the Clerk was referred to the Railroad Committee. "For what purpose?" inquired the Chairman of the Railroad Committee. "For a report," was the answer.

COMMENDABLE.—A Society has been organized in South Brooklyn for the relief of the families of mechanics and others once comfortably situated, but now suffering from the want of employment. There is much actual want among this class at Brooklyn. They have too much pride to make their wants known, and cases are known where a large family of children have been without fuel for a week at a time. One family thus situated was found yesterday. No fire had been in the house for seven days. The relief extended by this Society is done without the recipient knowing the source from which it is derived. The organization of similar societies in other parts of the city is under consideration.

RESIGNED.—The Fire Commissioners for the Eastern District of Brooklyn have resigned their positions. The reason for this act is said to be an implied censure passed upon them by the Common Council, in a report relative to Engine Companies Nos. 8 and 13, which was not confirmed, but referred back to the Commissioners for their reconsideration. Their spirit seems to be approved by the firemen generally.

☞ Two of the locomotives of the Long Island Road ran together at Greenport yesterday morning, and so damaged each other that the train bound to Brooklyn was obliged to wait until the train out from Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., reached Greenport. The locomotive dragged the delinquents over the road at the usual speed. Arrived about 9 o'clock P. M.

☞ Rev. HORACE WOODRUFF, for a number of years past a resident of this village, died at his residence, 11½ o'clock, Thursday morning. His death was very sudden, although he has been in a very feeble state of health for a number of years past; yet we may say he has been an active man, so far as his health would permit.

In his death we have lost a valuable member of society. He has been long known as one of the most ardent advocates of temperance, and a prohibitory law, and has to the utmost of his ability labored for the promotion of the best interests of society. He has been very generally known for several years past as the very effective Secretary of the Suffolk County Temperance Society.—*Long Islander, Huntingdon.*

SAG HARBOR RAILROAD.—In relation to the [illegible] from this place to Riverhead, [illegible] Railroad, forming a d[illegible] to New-York, a survey has been made by J. S. SAIPMAN, Civil Engineer. A favorable lin[illegible] be obtained, bringing the whole distance within [illegible] and that can be graded at a very small [illegible] Sag Harbor Corrector.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—In the Fire Department of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, there are 813 active members. The maximum number is 1,255. There are also 100 Exempt Firemen who generally do as much duty as the "active" members. During the year 1857, there were in the District 55 fires and 29 false alarms.

☞ We learn that it is in contemplation to build a railroad from Brooklyn to Newtown, to be run by horse cars.—*Long Islander.*

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit 5s on the Housatonic Bank, Stockbridge, Mass., were put into circulation in Brooklyn yesterday.

NEW JERSEY.

RAPE.—A man named THOMAS MCGUIRE was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with committing a rape upon the person of ELLEN PARKER. It is but lately that the accused came out of jail, where he had been for some time confined for misconduct, and Recorder BEDFORD sent him back again to await the action of the next Grand Jury.

MEETING OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—A portion of the Committee appointed at the recent meeting of citizens of Jersey City, to solicit aid and assist the suffering poor, met at the City Clerk's Office yesterday morning, at which various plans for the distribution of the funds were discussed, but nothing definite was fixed upon. It was announced that about $300 had already been collected or pledged, beside considerable quantities of provisions.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 21.

$12,000 N. Y. St. 6s '73	115⅛	800	Erie Railroad		35⅛
1,500 N. Y. St. 5s '63	100⅜	100	do	b10	36
4,000 Ohio St. 6s '86	108	200	do	b3	35⅞
2,000 Ohio St. 6s '60	101	16	do		36
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	88	500	do	b30	36
31,000 Virginia 6s	92⅜	25	do	b10	35⅞
27,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	100	do	b60	36⅛
10,000 Mich. St. 6s	95	200	do	s30	35⅜
2,500 Cal. State 7s '70	81⅜	800	do	s3	35⅜
2,500 Cal. State 7s '75	81⅜	350	do	s30	35⅜
2,000 Ind. State 5s	85	100	do	b15	35⅜
500 N.Y. Cent. R. 6s	89¾	488	Harlem Railroad		14
11,500 do	89¾	265	do		14⅛
6,000 N.Y Cen Bs.1876	95½	200	do	b30	14⅜
4,000 Erie R. C Bs.1871	59	50	Harlem R. R. Pref.		24⅜
8,000 do	60	200	do		24⅝
8,000 Hud. R 3o mortg.	65	800	Reading R. R.		62⅜
2,000 Hud. R Conv Bs	60	250	do	b10	63⅜
5,000 Read'g R. Bs.1886	71	43	do		62⅞
1,000 R. C. & R. 8 per ct.1st M. S. F.C.Bs.	99¾	400	do	b10	63⅛
54,000 do	100	400	do	c	62½
1,500 Illinois Cen.R.Bs	94¼	200	do	b10	62⅞
5,000 Ill. Free Bds	b10 92½	370	Mich. Cent. R. R.		74
100 Ill. Cen. July Rhts	102	100	do	b30	74½
109 do	102⅜	100	M. So & N. Ia. R. R.		27¾
8,000 LaC & Mil. L.G.B.	93½	80	do	s3	28
1,000 do	34⅛	225	do		28¼
2,000 do	34½	150	do	b10	28⅜
1,000 Mil & M. 2d M. l'b.	79¾	300	do		28⅝
60 Bank of America	109½	190	M. So. & N. Ia. p. s.		49½
25 Phenix Bank	106	240	do		50
12 National Bank	108	100	do	b10	50
100 Penn Coal Co	74	50	do	b5	50
250 do	74½	100	Panama Railroad		104
20 Metropolitan Bank	103¾	80	do		103½
7 Market Bank	100	150	do	b30	104
5 Commonw'lth Bank	88	28	Ill. Central R. R.		96¾
80 Mechanics' Bank	111	633	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R		17
100 Canton Co	a10 26	150	do		17⅜
300 do	26	100	do		18
100 do	b10 26	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	b3	95
50 do	a30 26¾	50	do	b30	95
150 do	25⅞	100	do		94⅜
100 Cum. Coal Co	s60 20	34	do		94½
50 do	19⅞	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R		48
300 do	20⅜	150	do		48⅜
50 do	b10 20	50	do		48⅜
250 do	20	950	do		49
50 Pacific M. Stp. Co	62⅜	25	do		49⅜
100 do	s60 62	200	do	b10	49¾
50 do		200	do	b60	50
100 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	s60 87	50	Chi. & R. I. R.R.		81
550 do	87⅛	50	do		81⅜
100 do	b30 87½	100	do		81⅜
300 do	b30 87⅜	450	do		81⅜
50 do	s10 87⅛	150	do	b10	81⅜
400 do	87⅜	100	do	b60	82
100 do	b10 87⅜	50	do	b30	82
100 do	b30 87⅜	50	do	b60	82½
150 do	s30 87⅜	365	Mil. & Miss. R.R.		40
900 Hud. River R. R.	29⅜	300	La C. & Mil. R.R.		11
50 do	b30 29⅜	100	do	s30	11
200 do	b10 29½	20	do		11⅛
250 do	29⅜	250	do	s30	11⅜
174 do	29¾	400	do		11⅝
100 do	b30 29½	5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.		113

SECOND BOARD

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	100	Erie Railroad		35⅛
20,000 do	b3 84⅜	100	do		35⅜
1,000 Cal St. 7s '70	81	100	do		36
2,000 Louisiana St. 6s	91	75	Hud. River R. R.		30
2,000 Hud. R. R. 3d Mt.	65	200	do	b10	30
5,000 Hud. R. R. R. Cl. Bs.	61	100	do		29¾
5,000 LaC. & Mil. L. G. B.	93⅜	50	do	b30	30¾
6,500 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	94⅜	200	Harlem R. R.		14¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	90	115	Mil. & Miss. R. R.		40
4,000 N. Y. C. Bs. '76	b30 96	50	do	b30	40⅜
4,000 Mil. & M. 2d M. 10 Bs.	b'wk 82	100	Reading R. R.		62⅛
40 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	63	100	M. So & N. I. R. R.		28⅛
5 do	63⅛	820	do		29
100 do	s30 62	250	do	b60	29⅜
200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	49⅜	300	do	b30	29⅝
150 Canton Co	25½	88	M. So. & N. I. prf. st'k		50
50 do	25⅛	300	Panama R. R.	b5	104
100 Penn Coal Co	20½	100	do	s60	103⅝
50 do	20	50	do	b30	104⅜
100 Penn. Coal Co	74⅜	200	do	s3	104
100 do	75	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.		18
28 N.Y. Cen. R.R.	87½	5	Gal. & Chi. R.R.		95
50 do	b10 87⅝	80	do		94⅜
150 Chic. & R.I.R.R.	81⅜	150	La C. & M.R.R.		11¾
100 do	b30 81⅜	190	do	b3	11⅜

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83⅜
$5,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 86¼
$3,000 City of Wheeling 6s	Int. add. 34
$3,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 33⅜
$1,000 Madison City (Wis.) 7s	Int. add. 50
$1,870 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853	56
$32,000 Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 10s	Int. add. 27⅜
$9,000 Indianapolis and Cin. R. R. 10s	Int. add. 74⅜
$1,000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add. 55⅜
$5,000 La Crosse and Mil. R.R. 8s	Int. add. 45⅛
$1,000 St. Louis City 6s	Int. add. 75⅛
$740 New-York 6s	Int. add. 102⅜
$1,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856	88½
$840 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857	79⅞
$2,400 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858	69⅜
$1,000 Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857	52
$480 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1855	50⅜
$560 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1857	45⅛
100 shares New-York and Staten Is. Ferry Co	40
12 shares American Express Co	93⅛
25 shares Merchants' Bank	109⅜
30 shares East River Bank	50
12 shares Nassau Bank	97⅜
5 shares Market Bank	101⅜
40 shares Bowery Bank	20
20 shares Park Bank	91⅜
10 shares Arctic Fire Ins Co	94¾
50 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co	111⅜
50 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co	12½
40 shares Rutgers' Fire Ins. Co	11¾
20 shares Commercial Fire Ins. Co	106
100 shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co	90c.
309½ shares Second-avenue R. R	55
33 shares East River Bank	42
30 shares Phenix Bank	105½
10 shares Commonwealth Bank	88¾
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	100½
40 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co	115
40 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.	11⅜

MONDAY, Feb. 22—P. M.

The Official averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Feb. 20, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Feb. 13:

Decrease of Loans	$76,572
Increase of Specie	1,189,801
Decrease of Circulation	64,653
Decrease of Undrawn Deposits	1,577,748

Including the operations of the Clearing House for the week, which average $14,769,565 per day, and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous weekly exhibit, and also with the movement of this time last season.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 21, 1857.	Feb. 20, 1858.	Feb. 13, 1858.
Capital	$59,263,000	$65,600,000	$65,600,000
Loans	111,773,572	103,706,734	103,783,306
Specie	10,432,158	31,416,076	30,226,275
Circulation	8,106,074	6,542,618	6,607,271
Gross Deposits	92,448,944	86,773,222	84,229,492
Exchanged	27,350,048	14,769,565	13 803 583
Undrawn	65,098,896	72,003,657	70,425,909
In Sub-Treasury	14,942,988	3,360,033	3,384,773

The result of the present Bank Averages is the most significant of an easy market for money we have yet reported. The Banks gain $1.577,748 in Deposits, of which $1,189,801 is in Bullion, and upon these figures, owing to the absence of a trade demand for discounts, the Loan column runs *down*, instead of up, $76,572. The Undrawn Deposits on the present statement average, we believe, higher than they have ever before done, either in prosperous or dull times. They stand $72,003,657. The speculation on the Stock Exchange, rapid as it has been, and adding largely as it has done to the market value of the collaterals in pledge for call loans, makes no impression, it seems, on the supply of means offering at bank; and on the export inquiry for Bullion has nearly ceased, the probability is that this supply will continue to increase for some weeks, perhaps months, to come. The present week opens on a quiet market for Money, and with additional excitement at the Stock Exchange. The advance in prices is from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. on the buoyant sales of Saturday afternoon. The closing operations this afternoon denote, as nearly as may be, the following figures:

Panama	105	Missouris	84⅜
New-York Central	87⅜	Illinois Central 7s	94¼
Erie	37⅛	New-York Central 6s	90
Toledo	50	Milwaukee 10s	82
Rock Island	82	Pacific Mail	63¼
Galena	95	Michigan Southern	29⅜
Reading	62½	Mich. Preferences	50
Milwaukee	40	Michigan Central	75
Hudson River	30	Michigan Central 8s	100
Hudson 3d Bonds	65	Canton Co	25¼

The general market leaves off with great buoyancy, which was more decidedly manifested after the Bank Statement was made public. The private mail by the *Africa* also added to the firmness of prices, as most of the letters concur in representing the ease in money on the other side as likely to prove permanent. The quotations for American Stocks in London were upon our prices of Jan. 20, two weeks before the present excitement in the speculation in the leading Railways manifested itself so strongly.

The demand for Exchange for the Boston steamer on Wednesday was to a moderate amount to-day. The market shows that the decline of ¼@½ ₱ cent. on the rates of last week is established, although there is no great variety of selection either on London or Paris. We quote Sterling 109¼@109¾; Francs, 5.16¼@5.13¾. The Bullion shipment for New-York account will be about $300,000.

Private advices from Paris by the *Africa* speak positively of the suicide of M. JAMES ODIER, the Banker, whose failure was announced by the last mail. The report, however, is not generally credited among our French merchants, whose letters notice the rumor to contradict it.

We are requested to say that Mr. JAMES B. BREWSTER, of New-York, has resigned the appointment of Director in the La Crosse Railway Company.

Exchanges in Charleston last week were depressed by the abundant supply offering. The *Courier* of the 19th instant quotes: Sterling Bills, Bank rates, 8½@8¾ ₱ cent. prem.; Francs 5.20@5.25. Sight Exchange on New-York has been selling freely at 1@1½ ₱ cent. premium.

Mr. J. ARNOLD, late of Pittsburg, has been chosen, by the Bank Presidents of Philadelphia, Clerk and Superintendent of the Clearing House in that city.

Another effort is being made to consolidate the Dauphin and Susquehanna with the Auburn and Allentown Railroad, with the intention of forming a continuous line from Harrisburg to New-York. The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* says: "The Road of the latter Company—forty miles in length—is now in progress of construction, and when completed, forming a connection with the Allentown and Lehigh Road, it will give a continuous track from Auburn—the terminus of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Road—to the City of New-York."

In Chicago, last Thursday, money was easier, with no commercial paper offering. The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday says: "The same rates of interest will not be paid by borrowers as a week ago. The increased activity in business, and amount of money put in circulation for the purchase of cattle and hogs, and their profits, cause this state of money matters. Exchange on New-York is easier. Bankers will only pay 2½, and it is dull at that; gold plenty, at ¼ less."

The Galena *Courier* publishes a statement, prepared by DANIEL WANN, Esq., Surveyor of the Customs at Galena, of the quantity and value of the merchandise of domestic growth, or manufactures, exported from that city during the year ending Dec. 31, 1857. The total value of exports is $2,126,676 68. The heaviest items in the list of exports were flour, to the value of $250,937; wheat, $120,013; potatoes, 177,151; and lead, $201,234.

Money Circulars for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW YORK, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

The Liverpool advices of 6th February, bringing news of an abundance of money, and of a reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, have again violently stimulated our market, which had already a strong speculative tendency. While State Stocks have been rather less active, without any general advance in price, Railroad Shares have given rise to the most active speculation, resulting in a rise in the greater part of them. The almost certain successful negotiation, in Europe, of the loan of the Erie Railroad has stimulated in a great degree the speculation in the securities of this Company, the shares of which have risen as high as 37. The other speculative shares, urged as if by sympathy, have feverishly followed this movement. State Stocks—Missouri 6s, at an advance of 1⅜, and Tennessee 6s without change, have been moderately active. Virginia 6s have risen ⅜, and California 7s from 2@2½ ₱ cent. Some Michigan 6 ₱ cents. have been done at from 94¾@95, and some United States 6 ₱ cents., long, at 115. In City Bonds, there has been a very moderate movement. A few Cincinnati 6s have sold at about 86@83 and interest; Milwaukee 7s, Sinking Fund, at 70 and interest; San Francisco 6s at 68, and some Chicago 7s as high as 97. Railroad Bonds—There has been a fair amount of business in these securities. The demand for the various issues of the Erie Railroad continues, with an advance in the First Mortgage Bonds of 1⅜; in the Bonds of 1871 of 2; and in the Bonds of 1862, of 1; those of 1875 have declined 1⅜, and the Fourth Mortgages have risen from 70 to 75. Illinois Central Constructions have been rather dull, with a decline of 1½; there has been a downward reaction in Harlem First and Second Mortgages; New-York Central 6 ₱ Cents. have risen 1⅜, and have been in good demand, as also Michigan Central 8s, First Mortgages, with an advance of 1; La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds have fallen 4 ₱ cent. The low price of Milwaukee and Mississippi First Mortgage, 8 ₱ Cents. and Second Mortgage, 10 ₱ Cent. Bonds, has attracted attention, and large amounts have sold with an advance on the latter of about 10 ₱ cent. In Railroad Shares the speculation has been very violent, and has caused much movement. We notice an advance in Erie of 6¼; in Reading, of 2½; in Galena and Chicago, of 2¾; in Hudson River, of 6¼; in Michigan Central, of 4; in Michigan Southern, of 5½; in Milwaukee and Mississippi, of 5, and in Panama, of 1 ₱ cent. Harlem Preferred has sold as high as 24½. There has also been a rise in Chicago and Rock Island of 1; in Cleveland and Pittsburg of 1⅜, and in New-York Central of ⅛. Illinois Central has been very dull, with a fall of ⅛ ₱ cent. Money remains without any sensible variation, say from 5@7 ₱ cent. for loans on call.

DE COPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Niagara] NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 22, 1858.

Our last advices were to the 16th inst. The speculative feeling continues to grow in intensity, and the upward movement has made further progress. Purchases for investment comprise but a very secondary part of the business doing; State Stocks are, therefore, comparatively overlooked, and a preference is shown for values of a more adventitious character, such as Railroad shares, and the lower-priced ones in particular. As regards this last class, operations are conducted, less with regard to their intrinsic merits than under the hope that the difficulty of employing money must ere long carry them still higher outside of the Stock Exchange. The movement in the city and some descriptions of Railroad Bonds continues steady. Our latest advices from Europe are to the 6th inst., received yesterday by the *Africa*. The Bank of England had again lowered its rate to 3½ ₱ cent. and Consols had advanced to 96 ₱ cent. Purchases of our Stock on foreign account are still being made, but always on a moderate scale. State Stocks—Few changes worthy of note, excepting for Californias, which have risen 1½ ₱ cent., business moderate; Virginias ¾ ₱ cent. higher; Indiana 5s, 1; Missouri ½; Michigan, no change; Tennessee up ¾; Ohio, 1860, ⅛; North Carolina ⅛; New-York 6 ₱ cent., 1873, ⅛; sales of Ohio 6s, 1886, at 108; Kentucky 6s at 103; United States 6 ₱ cent., 1867-68, at 115. City and County Bonds—The sales have not been quite so large as last week, the market being very poorly supplied with first-class securities. We notice sales of Cincinnati 6 ₱ cent. Municipal Bonds at an advance; St. Louis City 6 ₱ cent. sold at former prices; Chicago 6s are not offered below 90; Chicago 7s sold at 97⅛; Milwaukee 7 ₱ cent. sinking fund at 80. Railroad Bonds higher, less active. Erie 1st mortgages at 100; Erie 2d mortgages at 96⅜; Erie 3d mortages ⅜ ₱ cent. higher; Erie 4th mortgages, sales at 75; Erie, 1862, and 58, to 1871 at 60; New-York Central 6s, 2 ₱ cent. higher; do. 7s, 1864 and 1876, ⅜ ₱ cent.; Reading 6s, 1886, ⅛, Galena and Chicago Second Mortgage, 1; Hudson River Third Mortgage, 5; La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds, sales from 37@33¼; Harlem Second Mortgage 2½ ₱ cent. up; Illinois Central 7s, ½ ₱ cent. lower; do. Freeland, ½ ₱ cent. higher; Michigan Central First Mortgages, 1 ₱ cent. higher. Sales of Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2d Mortgages at 60, and of Milwaukee and Mississippi 10 ₱ cent. Second Mortgages, at 70@82. Railroad Shares—A very great rise on most of the list, with excessive activity. Erie has advanced 6½, Reading, 5¾; New-York Central, ¾; Panama, 1; Michigan Central, 4; Michigan Southern, 6; do. Preferred, 4; Illinois Central, ¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 4¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 1¾; Galena and Chicago, 3¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, ¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 6½; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 1¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 3@4; Hudson River, 5¾; Harlem, 2¾; do. Preferred, 2. We notice sales of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 20. Money—No change; very abundant; first-class paper, 5@6. Stock contracts, 8@12 ₱ cent. Exchanges—Business moderate; Sterling dull, 109½@109¾. France firm, 5.15@5.12½.

MARIE & KANZ.

The Use of Proxies in the Election of Railroad Directors—Reply to Hon. E. Corning.

To the President of the N. Y. Central Railroad Company.

SIR: I have attentively perused your letter addressed to the Stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company. It is smoothly written, but with an affectation of dignity that better becomes what it expresses than what it conceals.

Representing no inconsiderable interest in the corporation of which you are the principal officer, I am of course concerned to comprehend its affairs. They are vast enough to task any man's talents and industry, and I cheerfully admit that in both of these points your merits are great. I am willing to admit, also, that perhaps no man is capable of managing the details of such a massive business with such closeness of observation and direction as to secure perfect accuracy and fidelity among all the subordinates that must necessarily be employed in it. The most competent head might become confused with these particularities; especially if it were also tasked with the cares and anxieties of numerous private and personal concerns, such as you are known to be engaged in.

The only question between you and many of the Stockholders of the Company is one, not concerning your admitted competency as a man of business and experience, but concerning your *side interests*, and some peculiarities of your temperament and character.

If any one in this country was ever born to rule anything, it is possible that your destiny is to rule Railroad corporations. At all events, such seems to be your own impression of your fate. I judge so from the fact that prior to and since the consolidation of the various roads now constituting the New-York Central, no associate Director that ever expressed a determined and resolute opinion adverse to yours was suffered to remain another year in the direction, and that Committees on Accounts have been peculiarly subject to annual changes, and to willing or forced resignations. If the occasion required, it would be easy to cite names, from that day to this, of those displaced by your authority and influence without any general consultation with your peers or your constituents—men competent in every way to be your associates, and who, upon your own views of the virtues of the proxy privilege, having been selected by proxy votes to be such, should have been deemed fair representatives of the stockholders who ostensibly chose them. But, unfortunately, the same proxies which elected them one year were aimed against them the next, you having the power, by proxy, to act according to your own simple will and pleasure, and thereby to promote your own ends, no less than the great purposes of the Corporation.

What you are pleased to say, in a general and brief manner, about voting by proxy, is plausible enough. It is true that a Stockholder should have the needful facility for expressing his opinion, and when he cannot be present to express it himself, that he should be at liberty, in some way, to express it by authorized representation.

But practical results sometimes vary so widely from excellent theories, that it is often wise to sacrifice a theory to a practical result. It might be so in regard to proxies, especially when it is found that the demand of a stock list, of an abundance of postage stamps, and of a press to strike off circulars, may be the most efficient means of perpetuating power in the hands that already hold it. If you would, for a year or two, try the experiment of letting stockholders do their own voting, or providing their own proxies, without any particular aid or suggestions from head-quarters, it is possible that something more than dummies might surround the Board of Direction of the New-York Central Railroad Company. It is even possible that a man of some independence might now and then be selected to aid your counsels, and *be maintained in his position*, although he might not be willing to serve all your purposes.

The theory of all corporate bodies is that every member of them should have a vote and influence equal to his interest. A corporation sole, has but a single vote, and is of course arbitrary. Corporations aggregate usually confer a vote upon each share of stock, or the possessor of it, although it is not unusual, in order to prevent too much concentration of power, to limit the number of votes of large stockholders by some ratio decreasing proportionably to the number of shares held by any one individual—as, for instance, one vote for each share not exceeding ten, one vote for every ten shares more, up to a hundred, and so on. But whatever may be the particular rules of corporations aggregate, the great purpose, with respect to all those which are established for gain, is to secure the authority and power of the stockholder over his property and in respect to its management. Whatever subverts this, whether a system of proxies, or whatever else it may be, is the subject of criticism and reform; and this is precisely what has been practically subverted in the direction of the New-York Central Railroad Company.

Those stockholders, with the exception of the President and two or three subservients, who take the most interest in the affairs of the corporation, are just those who have been usually excluded, upon discovery of that fact, from any share in its direction and management. The moment any Director has presumed to act in opposition to the chief manager, his fate was sealed, and the next election left him without a